APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,388—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1888.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

TANAGRA FIGURES.

PLASTIC FACSIMILES OF TINTED STATUETTES FROM TANAGRA, GREECE.

R. LEUCHNER, VIENNA.

Illustrated Catalogues of this beautiful series of classic Statuettes, on application at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B.I.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A Seaton	21st Aug.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil.	28th ,,
B.I.	CLYDE	4121	800	W. D. Mudie	4th Sept.
†	ASSAM	3338	500	G. W.F.Brown.	11th ,, Friday.
B.I.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil.	28th ,,
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. D. Worcester.	5th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th ,,
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigheil.	26th ,,
B.I.	ROME	5011	1,0 0	A. W. Adamson.	2nd Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. E. Browne.	9th ,,
B.I.	ARCADIA	6500	1800	W. B. Andrews.	16th ,,
	SIAM	3041	500	H Weigheil.	23rd ,,
B.I.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart.	30th ,,

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m, on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
29th August, 12th and 26th September,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20 h Aug	10th Oct.
PO			10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.			To sail.
BISAGNO	...	..	on the 25th August, 1888.
STURA	...	..	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1888.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning viâ Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA	2,880	On or about 31st August 1888.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th July, 1888. Agents.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ 5 „ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason way the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd August, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a.m., on 19th instant, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th August, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz Quarts, Rs. 11-4 ; Pints, Rs. 6-4

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen ..... Rs. 29 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen ..... Rs. 33 0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen 37 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen ..... Rs. 61 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full yet soft and mellow flavour which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND 1,407,678
AMOUNT PAID IN CLAIMS ... 6,582,529

LOCAL BOARD.

R. B. SCDGWICK, Esq., (Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)., Bombay.
F. A. LITTLE, Esq., Government Solicitor, Bombay.
GEORGE COTTON, Esq., (Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.), Bombay.
FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Bombay.
CURSONDASS VULLUBDASS, Esq., Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCES effected at the lowest current rates.

LIFE ASSURANCES granted on most favourable terms.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE : 34, Elphinstone Circle.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

OXFORD PHOTO FRAMES.

OF Superior English-make, well glazed, complete with Elegant mounts of various shapes and finished with opal pins.

Size 12 by 10 for whole plate, per dozen Rs. 15.
„ 10 by 8 „ half „ „ „ 12.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PIANOFORTES.

A FEW PIANOFORTES taken in exchange and put into thorough repair are now offered for sale.

At lowest Cash Prices or on the Hire Purchase System.

1	Plain Square	by Schroder	Rs. 250
2	„	„ Soundy	„ 275
3	„	„ Collard and Collard	„ 325
4	Semi-Grand	„ Erard	„ 360
5	Plain Square	„ Maud	„ 250
6	„	„ Doener	„ 650
7	Semi-Grand	„ Broadwood	„ 400
8	Cottage Piano with folding Keyboard by Chappel.		„ 300

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

BERIGNY AND Co.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS
BOOKSELLERS, &c.,

BEG to draw the attention of their constituents and the public to the neat little turned Wooden Case in which every phial of medicine that goes out of their Establishment is packed.

These Cases, while they ensure the bottles against breakage, will also be found very convenient and useful.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

BERIGNY & Co.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. per year.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS

IS a complete appliance for purposes of Rest and Sleep, combining all the advantages of a perfect Spring Bed, can be made soft or hard at pleasure by using the handle. It can be taken to pieces in a few moments ; and, packing in a very small compass, is very handy for camp life. Perfectly elastic, cool, and cleanly.

DOUBLE WOVE.		PACIFIC PATENT PATTERN.	
6 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 6 in. ..... each Rs.	31 0	6 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 6 in. ..... each Rs.	28 8
6 ft. 3 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. ..... „ „	41 0	6 ft. 3 in. by 5 ft. ..... „ „	34 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

COCA WINE.

THE valuable properties of the Coca leaf, though long known in South America as a stimulant in cases of excessive mental or bodily exertion, has only within the last few years been realized in this country.

Coca acts as a stimulant to the nervous and muscular systems. It has none of the ill effects of a Narcotic, and the appetite and digestion are not impaired by its use.

Coca Wine, as prepared by Kemp and Co., will be found the best and most agreeable form in which to take this valuable Drug.

Coca Wine may be taken alike by the strong and invalid with benefit. In seasickness it has been used with the most gratifying results.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES
(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 „ „ Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 „ „ Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

RUSSIA LEATHER BOOTS & SHOES.

WE have received a specially selected consignment of BROWN RUSSIA SKINS.

The Russia Leather Boots and Shoes are now most fashionable at Home, and are much preferred for their durability and elegance.

We give every attention to finish and style.

We are now making the above to order only. FIT GUARANTEED, at following prices :—

Gent's Oxford Shoes	Rs.	15-8
„ Lace Boots	„	20
„ Elcho or Field Boots	„	50
„ Regulation Jack Boots	„	55

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

HAMILTON & CO.

RESPECTFULLY Solicit a VISIT to their Show-room, where they have on view a SPLENDID collection of Fashionable DIAMOND ORNAMENTS Suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS, BIRTHDAY SOUVENIRS.

EXQUISITE DIAMOND BROOCHES.

These are becoming more and more Fashionable for Daily and Evening wear.

Swallows, Parrots on Spray, Chicken and Egg Shell, Lizards, 2 Flies, Fly and Spider, Two Swallows and Nest, Kitten and Pearl Ball, Two Kittens and Pearl Ball, Bees, Butterflies, &c., &c. Priced from Rs. 90 to Rs. 800.

FICHU BROOCHES.

Set with Diamonds, Sapphires, Rubies, and Pearls, Maidenhair Ferns, Flower and Spray, and various beautiful designs.

GEM BANGLES.

Set with Fine White Brilliants, Diamonds and Rubies, Diamonds and Pearls, Diamonds and Coral, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 350.

Very Fashionable and Handsome.

DIAMOND "BOUTON EARRINGS."

"Bouton" Earrings set with two Fine Brilliant Diamonds of the First Cutting and Water Rs. 135, 162, 210, and Rs. 1,350.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, &c.,
(OF CALCUTTA)
BOMBAY BRANCH,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
CHURCH GATE STREET CORNER.

C. P. & Co. INDIA. C. P. & Co. C. P. & Co. JAPAN

"HEART BOTTLE."

C. P. & Co. CHINA & BURMAH. C. P. & Co. AT ALL HOTELS AND DEALERS. C. P. & Co. AUSTRALIA.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50 ; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45 ; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34 ; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework ; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring ; new patent Chain ; best red rubber-tires ; adjustable step and footrest ; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle ; enamelled black ; all bright parts nickelled ; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320. —MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45 ; Silver, Rs. 80, 85 ; gold, Rs. 225, 275. —MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze : on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220. —MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35 ; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY. LIMITED.

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA

A Rare and Wonderful Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE

A Peerless Tea of Superb Flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.

Superior Tea of Fine and Delicate Flavour, at Rs. 1-10 per lb.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE!

A Rich Tea of Extra Pungent Flavour, at Re. 1-6 per lb.

THESE ARE THE MOST PERFECT NEW SEASONS SPRING CROP TEAS that India can produce.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

EDINA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the FINEST HIGHLAND WHISKIES, possesses a RICH AROMA and FLAVOUR, and a SOFTNESS acquired by age.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

UMBRELLAS!

FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES

UMBRELLAS!!

NATURAL STICKS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of the above BEST LONDON MAKE. Alpacas Laventine Silk's, Best Brown and Dark Green Twilled SPITALFIELD'S SILKS.

GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS.

Best Black Alpaca	Rs.	6 8
Extra Fine Black Alpaca	„	7 8
Brown Laventine Silk, very durable	„	10 8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	„	12 8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	„	14 8
The Automation self-opening, Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	„	14 8
Brown and Dark Green Silk Best Spitalfields	„	18 8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

Brown Laventine Silk	Rs.	9 8
Brown Twilled Silk	„	11 8
Best Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk	„	12 8
Cotton Umbrellas lined various colours	„	4 8

WALKING STICKS. A LARGE CHOICE, SILVER MOUNTED, FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

"KAISERS."

MY LATEST NOVELTY IN CIGARS.

Rs. 5 per Box of 50.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "KAISER-I-HIND."

CIRCULATION 2,395 COPIES.

BY FAR THE MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED OF ALL THE GUJARATI & ANGLO-GUJARATI JOURNALS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

NEXT SUNDAY'S ISSUE OF THE "KAISER-I-HIND" WILL CONTAIN A FULL-SIZE PORTRAIT OF THE NEW GERMAN EMPEROR WILIAM II.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" is the best Medium for Advertisers. It has been patronized by both European and Native Firms, Shops, &c., with their Advertisements.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE 3RD CONCERT OF THE SEASON WILL BE GIVEN ON THURSDAY, 23RD AUGUST, in the TOWN HALL, when will be performed BARNETT'S CANTATA. THE ANCIENT MARINER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3.
Unreserved Seats ..... ,, 2.

TICKETS may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., on and after MONDAY, 20th inst.

Performance to Commence at 9 p. m.
Carriages may be ordered for 10-30 p. m.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

J. M. W. WYAT,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

SAPPHIRES! SAPPHIRES!! SAPPHIRES!!!

NOTICE is hereby given that 3 boxes each containing 1,800 tolas of rough uncut Sapphire Stones, namely:

400 Tolas First quality.
500 ,, 2nd ,,
900 ,, 3rd ,,

Will be sold on the 8th September, 1888, and three consecutive days. Intending buyers may attend at Jammu, where the sales take place. For further particulars apply to

SECRETARY to PRIME MINISTER of H. H. the MAHARAJA of JAMMU and KASHMIR.

SASSOON MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Upper Hall of the Institute, at 5-3) p. m., on THURSDAY, the 23:d instant, when the Annual Report and Accounts will be submitted.

A full attendance is requested.

J. YOUNG,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 16th August, 1888.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "ETOLIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL *viz* Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the MANMAR MANUFACTURING Co., Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Don Tod, 3rd Row, Khoja Moholla, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August, 1888, at 11 a.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Director's Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1888.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 31st August, 1888.

By order of the Directors,
MOOLJEE JEWRAJ & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th August 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

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A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

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STEAMER "BOTHWELL CASTLE," due Bombay end of August, will land several very handsome up standing pairs, CARRIAGE HORSES—a splendid selection of CHARGERS, HUNTERS, and HACKS; a few RACING PONIES and POLO PONIES, 13-2 and under. Will be on view on the Colaba Causeway (opposite Tramway Stables). Enquiries, before arrival, are permitted to the Bombay Tramway Company, Limited.

C. G. BALDOCK.

Bombay, 14th August, 1888.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FOURTH SESSIONS of Jail Delivery and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 10th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Exmeastors and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that benalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 13th day of August, 1888.

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Sheriff of Bombay.

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2. Tenders, which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 1,500 as earnest money, will be received by the undersigned, on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1888, at 12 noon.

3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineeer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 8th Aug. 1888.

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NOTICE is hereby given that MARWADI HIRACHUND DIPAJEE, of Bombay, Marwadi Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL to Mr. NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER HORMARJEE the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at th ir Office in Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the same will be completed without reference to any such claim, and thesame, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

All those two pieces or parcel of Government Foras vacant land or ground, the first piece or parcel containing by admeasurement 3,423 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 35-91, new No. 11908 and New Survey No. 4-2947, and the second piece or parcel containing by admeasurement 3,495 square yards or there abouts, and registered in books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 109-138, new No. 12,020 and new survey No. 4-2947, and both together containing by admeasurement 6,918 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Pareil, without the Fort of Bombay, near the Parell Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Government Foras Tank, and partly by the batty ground of Dadoo Ragoo and others, on or towards the west partly by the batty ground of Hoosunjee Hormajee, and partly by a public passage, on or towards the north partly by the said Government Foras Tank, and partly by the batty ground of the said Hoosunjee Hormajee, and on or towards the south by the batty ground of the said Dadoo Ragoo and others.—Dated this 9th August, 1888.

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This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of University Senate.
Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Deccan (s), for China and Australia ; and Looksley Hall, Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Idar entered, and the s.s. Dago left, the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Deccan left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 11th inst. shows an increase in total earnings of Rs. 1,02,636.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Thakore of Jamkundi, accompanied by thirty followers, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday afternoon.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—The rear portion of a house belonging to Mr. Raimuthbhoy Hutheebhoy, situated in Nishanpada Road, fell on Wednesday, but no persons were injured.

POLO.—The game to-day will be :—Stripes.—Messrs. Barton (Capt.), Prevost, Cobbold, and Nathan *vs.* White.—Messrs. Lovett (Capt.), Graham, Lawrence, and Collingwood. Play to commence at 5-15 p.m.

FALL DOWN A HILL.—Khondia Succaram, employed in a stone quarry on Worlee Hill, accidentally fell down the hill side, from a height of about fifty feet, on Wednesday, and was severely injured. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

DEFRAUDING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—Sadhoo Vitloo, a shopkeeper, was yesterday charged by Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee, head foreman of the Goods Department, G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder, before Mr. P. Ryan, with making a false declaration of goods for despatch to Hyderabad, on the 24th May last, on which was fined Rs. 5.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Oomer Moosa, a hack victoria driver, was yesterday charged, by Inspector Cobb, before M. P. Ryan, with driving in a rash and negligent manner, on Wednesday evening, in Lawrence De Lima Street, Mazagon, and thereby causing injury to Dhurmi, woman. The accused, on admitting the offence, was fined Rs. 10. Rs. 3 of the fine was awarded to the injured woman as compensation.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Mombadavie Tank, touching the death of a Hindoo man, whose body was found tied to a pole in the centre of the tank yesterday morning. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition, and beyond recognition. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, said there were no external marks of violence. He was of opinion that death was due to asphyxia from drowning. An open verdict was recorded.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang in the chair. Present :—Drs. Geo. Waters, D. N. Parakh, Dorabji Hormusji, Dadabhoy Jamasji, A. D. Mody, N. N. Katrack, D. H. Katrack, F. D. Devecha, A. V. Velkar, J. A. Da Gama, and Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, the honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Surgeon H. P. Dimmock was elected a member of the Society. Dr. Framji Dorabji Devecha read notes of a case of suppurating typhlitis, treated by abdominal section.

THE GRAIN THEFT CASE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the case of Messrs. Killick Nixon *vs.* Nursey Hurryram was resumed. The defendant, who is a retail dealer in grain at Mandavie, stood charged with the abetment of criminal breach of trust, and dishonestly receiving stolen property, in respect of eight bags of linseed, valued at Rs. 80, the property of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., on the 2nd July last. The cart-driver, named Govind Bagoojee, who was entrusted with the said property, was convicted on the 18th ultimo on a charge of criminal breach of trust, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The present accused at first evaded arrest, but was subsequently taken by Inspector Guider. He admitted his two previous convictions ; one of housebreaking by night and theft, and the other of dishonestly receiving stolen property. His worship sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and further to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to undergo a further term of six months.

INSOLVENT.—The following persons have presented petitions under the Insolvent Debtors' Act :—Mowji Jairam Thucker, formerly traded as a dealer in grain, and now unemployed. Runsordas Raghunathdas Judia, formerly a broker in jewellery, and now unemployed. Jamal Habib Memon and Tyeb Jamal Memon, lately hawkers in cloth and assafœtida, and now old brocade peddlars. Haji Ebhram Haji Suleman Memon, formerly a seller and repairer of watches, at present a watch-repairer. Hirji Lalji Thucker, formerly a Gujarati writer, now unemployed. Walji Dungersey Thucker, lately traded under the name, style, and firm of Dewji Kanji, as a piece-goods merchant, and now unemployed. Makund Gunput Chawan and Saku, woman, the first named insolvent is a bricklayer, and the second named insolvent is unemployed. Shaik Mahomed Ally (*alias* Mumdually), a dealer in poultry. Shivlai Prannath Sutar, a carpenter. Khimji Dosa Thucker, an apprentice in the shop of Bhimji Gooculdas. Hurdeodas Madhowram Marvadi and Kanayalal Vasudeo Marvadi, formerly traded in partnership with Marvadi Jorawermull Madhowram under the name, style, and firm of Kanayalal Hurdeodas as brokers, and now unemployed. John Adolphus Sinclair, a fitter in the B B & C I Railway Company. Gunni Hassum Meman, formerly a hawker in cutlery, &c., and now unemployed. Huri Dhaksett Bhurke, Ramchandra Dhaksett Bhurke, and Dattu Laxumon Jamsandkar, goldsmiths. Jijibhoy Nusserwanji Screwvala, a clerk in the Bombay Port Trust. Kurumchund Kullianji Sha, lately a working partner in the firm of Ludha Kulianji, now unemployed. Jadowji Megji Thucker, a servant in the employ of one Thucker Vussonji Jairam.

THE JAMSETJEE NESSERWANJEE PETIT PARSEE ORPHANAGE.—The Committee of this institution have recently published the rules and regulations under which it is to be conducted. The Orphanage, it is stated, received its designation in honour of the memory of the late Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit, who departed this life, at Bombay, on the 18th day of March, 1888, and who was the only son of Nesserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq., who, on the *Oothamna* ceremony day of the said son, set apart (amongst several other sums) the sum of Rs. 2,14,200, and also a house valued at Rs. 1,50,000, and situate on the west side of Meadows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and bearing No. 10, both together aggregating the sum of Rs. 3,64,200 for the purpose of providing for the maintenance and education of Parsee orphans and other destitute Parsee boys. The portion of the property known as the Lal Bag situate at Parel, within the town of Bombay, admeasuring 36,478 square yards or thereabouts and shown in boundaries coloured pink on the plan or map thereof annexed to the trust deed of "The Nesserwanjee Manockjee Petit Charity Fund," together with all buildings, erections, outhouses, compounds, ways, paths, passages, wells, tanks, trees, shrubs, waters, water-courses, right of ingress and egress by the road leading thereto as shown in the said plan, and which said portion, together with the said buildings and outhouses, is of the estimated value of Rs. 3,50,000, and has also been set apart by the said Nesserwanjee Manockjee Petit, shall be used for the purpose of the said Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit Parsee Orphanage in such manner as the Managing Committee for the time being of the said "Nesserwanjee Manockjee Petit Charity Fund" shall from time to time direct. The total sum thus given away by Mr. Nesserwanjee Manockjee Petit for the purposes of the said Orphanage amounts to Rs. 7,14,200.

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

We are indebted to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 13th inst :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	49 79	Baroda	9 26
Panjoo	41 44	Mehmadabad	10 17
Vaiturna	64 94	Ahmedabad	7 29
Palghur	46 57	Viramgam	8 75
Gholwad	52 28	Wadhwan	7 51
Daman	59 0	Dabhoe	10 56
Bulsar	41 74	Sevalia	6 71
Nausari	36 28	Godhra	7 50
Surat	25 17	Kharaghoda	7 12
Broach	13 97	Kim	17 86

ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD AGAINST A COMPANY.

MR. HART, Chief Judge, yesterday resumed the hearing of the suit brought by the Imperial Ice Manufacturing Company against Munchershaw Burjorjee Wadia for Rs. 1,085, the amount of two calls, with interest, made upon him as being a shareholder of the company.

Mr. Bomonjee, of the firm of Messrs. Bomonjee and Hormusjee, appeared in support of the claim, and Mr. Hemming appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Bomonjee stated that the plaintiff's case was closed, as his own was the only evidence which remained to be given, but he had decided not to give his evidence, as the defendant was his general client. He offered himself to the defendant as a witness if he wanted his evidence to contradict any testimony which had been given on behalf of the plaintiff.

In addressing the court on behalf of his client, Mr. Hemming said that, assuming that the whole of the plaintiff's case was true, his signing a copy of the registered memorandum, his attending the meeting, and his alleged promises to pay the calls, it was not sufficient to make him a member of the company. At the time the defendant signed the document there was no company in existence, therefore there was no offer to any company made. It was an open question whether or not signing such a document could be construed to be a continuing offer, and if not withdrawn before the registration of the company the offer continued till it was registered. It would be proved that the offer to take shares in the plaintiff's company was withdrawn before the registration, and therefore there was an end to the matter. But assuming that it was not withdrawn before the registration there had to be an allotment and a notice of allotment of the allottee. In this case there was no evidence before the court of any valid or legal allotment. Mr. Hemming quoted authorities to support his contention, and went on to argue that the most that was alleged against the defendant was his alleged attendance at a meeting of the shareholders. But his merely attending the meeting if he did, and it was denied he did, the fact was not sufficient to make him otherwise a member of the company.

His Honour remarked that he understood that it was only advanced by the plaintiff as strong evidence that the defendant was a shareholder, otherwise he would not have been there.

Mr. Hemming did not know of any case that showed that the mere attendance at a meeting of shareholders made a person a shareholder. There was none on record.

His Honour said that the defendant's conduct was to be taken as evidence tending to show that he had accepted the shares. At least that had been Mr. Russell's contention.

Mr. Hemming submitted that no authority governed the point. He then quoted the judgment in the case of Lamb *vs.* Imperial Flour Mills Co., as to what made a shareholder of a company, and proceeded to deny that there had been any delay or acquiescence in the matter by the defendant, who wrote a letter before the registration of the company repudiating his liability with regard to the point which had been rather ruled against him, namely, that his client had been induced by misrepresentation to take the shares. Mr. Hemming said he could quote authorities on the point ; but would not, as his Honour had ruled against him.

His Honour : Ruled as against what ?

Mr. Hemming : That he ever became a share holder.

His Honour : I did not rule that you were not allowed to give evidence on the misrepresentation. I said that the fact that Mr. Peroshah Mehta has not paid for his shares did not constitute any misrepresentation or inducement to your client to offer to take shares.

Mr. Hemming : I do not put one name forward. It is not only one of them who has not paid. It is scarcely the intention of article 67 that there should be some substantial interest in the directorate, and it is compellable that there shall be seven registered shareholders at least. The fact that none of those seven were registered, and the other facts, all taken together, are evidence of misrepresentation.

His Honour : How can it possibly be ? In March 1886 your client signs a document to take certain shares. Any representation which could have operated on his mind must have been made before March. How can it be argued that the omission of any shareholders to pay for their shares in December, 1886, operated before March, 1886 ?

Mr. Hemming : This was a continuing offer made to the company, and it was a continuing offer upon a reasonable expectation that this company would be properly floated and that the shareholders and directors would be responsible and pay for their shares.

His Honour : There was no fraud in withholding information which one is not legally bound to give. You allege fraud because the defendant was not informed that the shareholder and directors were not going to pay for their shares.

Mr. Hemming : He would not have continued the offer if he knew that the directors and others would not pay for their shares.

His Honour : They remained liable. But what was to compel them to pay for their shares ?

Mr. Hemming then dealt with the agreement by either side to take each shares in the other's concern, arguing that the plaintiff's company was bound by the offer of Mr. Hormusjee. With regard to the question of allotment he contended that there was no evidence of any allotment whatever, and therefore the plaintiff's case failed on that ground. The merely verbal evidence of the fact supplementing the directors' minutes was not sufficient to support the allegation that an allotment had been made.

His Honour : Then you say that an informal allotment is sufficient to vitiate the allotment ?

Mr. Hemming said that an informal allotment was illegal. But there was no evidence before the court of any allotment, and none in the minutes of the directors' meeting. Mr. Hemming then referred to the other points involved in the issues raised by him, contending that the meeting the directors held was vitiated by the fact that one of them at least was not a qualified director, and therefore the proceedings were nugatory.

Mr. Hemming denied that the allegation that was made that his client attended the meeting of shareholders was true, and also that the adjournments had been granted on account of his client's expressing a willingness to pay the calls.

The defendant, Mr. B. Wadia, was then called and examined. He admitted having signed the duplicate copy of the Memorandum of the Articles of Association. Witness had refused at first to sign ; but he did so when Mr. Hormusjee promised to take ten shares or the agents would subscribe for them. When witness signed the copy of the articles he noticed lots of signatures of Hyderabad people, attested by Mr. Hormusjee. On the 8th October he wrote to the promoter of the company repudiating all liability, and produced the press-copy of the letter.

Mr. Bomonjee objected to the copy being put in until the original was proved. The receipt of the letter was denied.

His Honour eventually allowed the copy to be taken as proof that the letter had been written.

The correspondence between the parties regarding the frequent adjournments of the case was then read and put in.

Witness, continuing, denied he had received notice of the meeting of shareholders. On the day the meeting was held he had gone to see Mr. Hormusjee, and had not attended the meeting as a shareholder. He had not taken any part in the proceedings, and till yesterday did not know that his name had been entered as present at the meeting. He had not received any report of the proceedings.

In cross-examination the defendant stated to Mr. Bomonjee that he knew that Mr. Hormusjee had ten shares in the Flour Mill. He denied that the adjournment was caused at his request and owing to his promises to pay. The real reason was a delicate one.

Mr. Bomonjee : What is it ?

Witness : A daughter of my servant, named Heerjeebhoy, ran away with a Borah. He fell ill in consequence of this, and as he was my witness I asked for an adjournment.

Was this reason mentioned in any of your letters asking for adjournment ?

Witness : No, I spoke to you.

Mr. Bomonjee : This is the first time I hear of it.

Witness : When I went to the office of the Berar Oil Mills Company I did not know that there was to be a meeting of the Ice Company. I became aware of its being held when I was sitting in Mr. Rustomjee Wadia's Office. I did not see Mr. Katruck presiding.

Mr. Bomonjee : If Mr. Katruck, the chairman of the meeting, says you were at the meeting, is it true or false ?

Witness : I cannot say.

If Mr. Wadia says you were at the meeting, is it true or false ?—I cannot say.

Witness was then examined with regard to his letter of repudiation, which, he stated, he wrote on the 8th October, addressed to the promoters of the Ice Company, Babula Tank Road, and produced his despatch-book to prove it had been sent.

In re-examination the witness said it was only owing to personal regard for Messrs. Katruck and Wadia that he answered that he could not say whether their statement that he was at the meeting was true or false.

Mr. Hemming : Well, but as a matter of fact is it true or false ?—It is false.

Mr. Hemming closed his case with the defendant's evidence, and the case was adjourned till this morning.

THE LATE MR. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE.

THE following interesting notice of the death of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, by Professor James Darmesteter, of Paris, is published in the annual report of the Asiatic Society of France just issued :—

The society has lately suffered a loss by the death of one of its honorary members, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, of Bombay, who died on the 6th December, 1887, aged eighty years, and who well deserved the title of honorary member of our society for the assistance he rendered to Eugene Burnouf in his works on the Zend language, and thereby to the establishment of the study of that language in France. Mr. Manockjee will leave his name in the history of his community, amongst whom he has been eminently a representative man. The modern Parsee or the Parsee of the period is in a great measure a creation of Mr. Manockjee's, and, in procuring a more cordial intercourse between the Parsees and Europeans, it was he who almost always took the first step in advance. This is not the place for a description of his career. I will single out, however, such features of it as would interest us, as Orientalists, in the history of the Parsee community. He made his mark first in 1837, when the English Government called upon the Parsees for an expression of their views on the Law of Inheritance. Amongst the Parsee customs there was no fixed law on the subject, and until the time when the law of personal property took the unexpected phases we are aware of, the Parsees hardly felt the need of it, property with them being indivisible. Whilst the Panchayet, as the official representative of the community, went on discussing without end, Mr. Manockjee forwarded a communication on his own account, in which he recommended an arrangement of the English law suited to the requirements of the Parsees, instead of any enactments peculiarly Parsee in their character. His advice decided the matter. His pamphlets shortly after brought about the fall of the Panchayet, which had ruled the community *en maitre* for centuries, but which had then for a long time become a body *effete* and used up and an obstacle in the way of the community being benefited by the reinvigorating influences of the spirit of the West. He was the first Parsee to proceed to Europe, the first Parsee to educate his daughters in English, teaching them even French ; he founded the first school for Parsee girls, and in 1863 having had the misfortune to lose his eldest son, on the third day of the *sadis* he inaugurated a subscription for founding an English school for native girls ; this led to the foundation of the great Alexandra Institution. It was during his first travels in Europe, in 1841, that he met Burnouf, with whom he remained intimate to the end, and to whom he forwarded the greater part of the Zend manuscripts which formed the nucleus of the Burnouf section of the National Library. On Burnouf's advice he attempted to start an Asiatic Society among the Parsees, but without success. The Bombay Asiatic Society, which refused admittance to natives, closed its doors against him ; but the Asiatic Society of London having unanimously elected him, the Bombay Branch had to yield, and thus it was that it was opened to the natives. It has had no reason to repent, for there is not a scientific society but would be honored by such names as those of Bhau Dajee, Bhagwanlaldas, Telang, and Bhandarkar.

Mr. Manockjee, everywhere in the van, was also the first native to be appointed Sheriff. He was also the first Indian Freemason, and this time too it was under the patronage of Europe that he pierced the ranks of the European oligarchy in India ; it was in France that he was admitted to the order. When in January last year I met the hearty and vigorous old gentleman he had forgotten neither France, nor the French language, nor Burnouf, nor the honour our society had done him. He leaves amongst his papers a considerable correspondence with Burnouf, the publication of which would be interesting in the history of the cultivation of the Zend language.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 16.

(Before the HON. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

ALLEGED EXECUTION OF A PROMISSORY NOTE WHILST DRUNK.

FRANCIS XAVIER FONSECA *vs.* ANTONY MENDONCA.

IN the above case his Lordship delivered judgment to-day. Mr. Dinsha Davar, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, appeared for the plaintiff ; while the defendant appeared in person.

The plaintiff's case was that, on the 30th June last, the defendant by a writing promised to pay plaintiff the sum of Rs. 2,500 on demand, with interest at two pies per rupee per month. The plaintiff had frequently demanded the money from the defendant, who never paid it. The defendant denied all knowledge of the promissory note on which the suit was based, alleging that he was made to drink liquor, and was made to sign the note whilst in a state of intoxication. He further alleged that the note was executed in the house of the plaintiff, who paid only Rs. 50 at the time. Plaintiff had also advanced to him Rs. 4 in small sums when he was in need of money. Plaintiff wanted to purchase defendant's house, which had been mortgaged to one Makoon Bhawoo. On the day in question plaintiff made defendant drunk, and took him out for a drive. It was in that state that he executed the note, and no one but himself and the plaintiff was present. Evidence was called for the plaintiff, which went to show that the note was executed in the presence of the attesting witnesses. His Lordship upon the evidence arrived at the conclusion that defendant was not drunk when he executed the note. A decree was given in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 2,500, with interest and costs.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 17.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr Justice SCOTT.)

For hearing and final disposal.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes 8,275-87—Anoopchund Hemchund vs Champsey Ogocrchund—E Wilkin.

Appeals.

614—Chalk, W and S—J A Shepherd and others vs The s s Celerity and others—Little, S, F and N Settled (Admiralty.)

598—Moreshwar L—Ismail Haji Ishak vs Mahomed Hoosen bin Syed Budroodin Joonerker—Crawford and B—Part heard.

586—Macfarlane, E and H—Koreji Kessowji and others vs Nathu Lallji and others—Little S, F, and N.

594—Tyebji and D—Manmohundas Jaikisondas vs Vijbai—Payne, G and S.

596—Tyabji and D—Canji Meghji vs Jugjiwan Callian Hore, C and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

455-87—Shamrao P—Govind Gungadhur Ranade vs Radhabai and another—Wadia and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

69-87—Winter, B and B—Gopalrao Luxumon vs the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and another—Hore, C and B—Part heard.

393-87—Tyabji and D—Fukroodin bin Kumroodin Khutib vs Dadoo Meya Malsin and another—Ardesir, H and D.

23-87—Tyabji and D—Joosub Haji Moosa vs. Abdoola Vyad Oosman and others—Wadia and G.

485-87—Tyabji and D—Sukharam Bhaijibhai vs Jugjiwan Nanabhai and others.

462-85—Little, S H N—Pestonji Bhickaji Bhacka, vs Furdoonji Bhickaji Bhackar another—Bomonji and H.

173-87—Tyabji and D—Essa Haji Moosa and others vs Mahomed Beg Mahomed and others—Payne, G and S.

585-87—Wadia and G—Ardeshir Bejanji vs Haji Hassum Haji Abdoola and others—Jefferson B and D.

528-87—Little, S F N—A Toussaint and another vs Munji Nursey and another—Mansuklal and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

99-86—Pestonji and R—Jehangir Dhunjibhoy Soorti vs Perozbai—H Bicknell.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

79-88—Payne, G and S—Vazirbhoy Thavur vs Allibhoy Assur—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

59-88—Mirza, H K—Hemchund Premchund vs F L Charles—Crawford and B—Part heard.

85-88—Ardesir, H and D—Jehangir Manecki Cursetji and another vs Sorabji Framji Bomonji, —Mirza, H K.

87-88—Vinayekrao H—Withoba Narayen Mayeker vs Haviohund Withoba Patell and others—In person.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.—You sent me some time ago "HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY," and it effected a complete cure ; so I have decided to take some more of the Harley's Remedies.—J. P. D. M., Jhansi, 11th June, 1888. Rs. 3 per bottle with bandage. Sole Agents for Harley's Cure.—COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

THE WEATHER IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 14th August 1888 are published in the *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River Kotri, 13th, 17 feet 5 inches against 15 feet 10 inches same date last year. Crabs and tortoises doing some damage in Shahbandar. Want of water felt everywhere. Wheat, red rice bajri, Manjhand 12, 16, 19 ; Sakro 11, 15 ; and Shahbandar 9, 15, 16 pounds per rupee respectively. Agricultural stock healthy, though suffering from scarcity of fodder.

Shikarpur.—River unsteady and very low. Prospects of rabi unfavourable.

Hyderabad.—Kharif cultivation in progress. Agricultural stock healthy, except in one taluka, owing to scarcity of fodder.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Water-supply deficient in Shahdadpur Taluka. Crops elsewhere flourishing, but slightly damaged by insects in three talukas.

Ahmedabad.—Slight rain in all talukas, but monsoon still holds off ; maximum 1 inch and 68 cents in Gogha, minimum 4 cents in Daskroi. Standing crops withering for want of rain every where, except in parts of Dhandhuka, Dholka, and Modasa, where kharif crops good ; time for sowing rice past. Water much wanted for tanks.

Panch Mahals.—Rain Godhra 7, Kalol 37, Halol 57, and Dohad 19 cents ; most urgently required for rice and bavto ; prospects of other crops good, but for them also early rain wanted. Tanks unfilled.

Kaira.—Rain 46 cents in Borsad, 17 cents in Nadiad, 10 cents in Kapadvanj, 8 cents in Thasra, 8 cents in Matar, and 6 cents in Kaira ; total maximum 11 inches 57 cents in A'nand ; minimum 6 inches in Thasra. For want of rain bawata suffering in Mehmadabad and Thasra, Talukas, bajri and other crops suffering in Kapadvanj Taluka, and fodder scarce in Kapadvanj and Mehmadabad Talukas ; some ricelands in Nadiad, Borsad, and A'nand Talukas sown with bajri and jawar. Agricutural stock good. Wheat 23, bajri 25, and rice 22 pounds.

Broach.—Rain in 5 talukas ; maximum in Vagra 51 cents, minimum in Anklesvar 9 cents ; slight showers throughout district keep grain and cotton crops flourishing, but heavy rain is much wanted to renew water-supply of tanks and wells, and induce grass to spring up freely. In some villages to south-west of Jambusar great difficulty for want of water. Cholera continues slightly throughout district ; 11 fatal cases in city. Prices of food-grains normal.

Surat.—Rain in 9 talukas ; maximum in Chikhli 3 inches 28 cents, minimum in Olpad 71 cents. Kharif sowing almost completed in all talukas ; transplantation of rice retarded in five talukas owing to want of sufficient rain. Agricultural stock good. Cholera throughout district, except the Jalalpor and Mandvi Talukas ; 118 cases and 60 deaths.

Khandesh.—Rain maximum at Parola Petha 2 inches and 9 cents, and minimum at Pimpalner 2 cents ; more rain wanted all over the district. At places the standing crops have begun to wither. Cattle suffer from want of fodder. Cholera in eight talukas ; cases 211, deaths 103.

Nasik.—Rain suffcient in the Igatpuri and Peint Talukas and slight elsewhere ; rain in Nasik 16 cents, Sinnar 94 cents, Igatpuri 9 inches and 96 cents. Dindori 41 cents, Chandor 21 cents, Yeola 9 cents, Nandgaon 11 cents, Malegaon 3 cents, and Peint 4 inches 62 cents ; more rain is very urgently needed everywhere, except in Igatpuri and Peint. Transplantation of rice, nagli, and warai nearly completed in the talukas of Igatpuri and Peint and in the hilly parts of Nasik, Dindori, Baglan, and Kalvan ; sowing of kharif crops nearly completed in the taluka of Nasik, in the western and northern portions of the Sinnar Taluka, and in the Dindori and Kalvan Talukas ; in other talukas sowing operations have been delayed for want of rain ; the crops where grown are withering for want of moisture. The cattle reported to be very bad in the talukas of Yeola, Nandgaon, Malegaon, and Baglan, in the eastern and southern portions of the Sinnar Taluka, and in the eastern portion of the Chandor Taluka, where want of fodder is much felt. In the Malegaon Taluka cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day ; total 2 inches 52 cents ; total to date 48 inches, 7 cents, being 3 inches 98 cents below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 8th, 9th. and 13th, 1° cool on 11th, *nil* on all other days. Vapour in air normal. Wind normal.

Thana.—Rain 4 inches 38 cents, total 66 inches 76 cents ; fall general. Transplanting of rice still not finished ; young plants good. Cholera in eight talukas ; cases 200, fatal 134. Agricultural stock good. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 13th August, 1888).—Rain 1 inch 86 cents, total 62 inches 51 cents. Public health good. Crops good. Rice, second sort, 2-1-5, and tur dal second sort 2-4-5 pounds per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 4 inches 52 cents, total 68 inches 15 cents ; copious throughout district ; maximum Rajapur 10 inches 96 cents, minimum Malvan 1 inch 80 cents. Weeding of corn fields half completed ; young crops healthy. Cholera in and around Ratnagiri ; cases 19, fatal 7.

Poona.—Rain sufficient generally, except in Sirur, Indapur, and Bhimthadi, where more urgently wanted ; average 81 cents, total 15 inches 62 cents. Crops withering only in some parts of Bhimthadi ; in some parts of Sirur agricultural operations suspended for want of sufficient moisture ; elsewhere all crops are doing very well. Agricultural stock good. Public health fair ; some cases of cholera in Poona City and District. Bajri 31 and jowari 38 pounds in the district, and bajri 30 and jowari 35 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rain anxiously expected everywhere. Kharif sowings scanty, crops where sown withering, except in Akola, where more rain has fallen. Prices rising ; good fall of rain within fortnight will relieve anxiety. Average for week 23 cents ; total to date 6 inches 99 cents.

Sholapur.—Rainfall maximum at Sholapur 20 cents, minimum at Karmala 2 cents ; none in Barsi, Madha, Pandharpur, Malsiras, and Sangola Talukas. Crops withering for want of rain, particularly in Karmala, Malsiras, and Sangola Talukas. Scarcity of fodder in almost all talukas, and of water in Karmala and Malsiras. Agricultural stock fair.

Satara.—Rain Satara 2 inches 33 cents, total 23 inches 71 cents ; in talukas maximum Patan 4 inches 30 cents, minimum Man 15 cents ; rain partial, being deficient in eastern talukas. Sowing of early crops nearly completed. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain 50 cents, total 8 inches 19 cents ; rain partial and deficient in district. Young crops suffering from want of moisture. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain Belgaum 2 inches 42 cents, total 30 inches 19 cents ; rain still deficient to east and north-west, where kharif sowings have in consequence been interfered with, and fodder is scarce ; elsewhere good rain and crops promise well. Agricultural stock fair.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district, except in Nargund and Mundargi pethas and Navalgund and Ron Talukas, varying from 1 inch 36 cents in Hangal to *nil* in Nargund and Mundargi ; average rainfall 60 cents, total 18 inches 31 cents. Sowing of early crops completed, of cotton commenced ; in kharwar lands being prepared for late crops ; early jowari crops being damaged by excessive rain in Muged Petha, Hangal, and Kod Talukas ; by insects in Navalgund, and withering for want of rain in parts of Dharwar and Ron Talukas, Nargund and Mundargi pethas. Fodder scarce in Navalgund and Nargund, and drinking water in Nargund. Slight cholera in five talukas and two pethas.

Kanara.—Rain continues throughout the district ; Karwar 4 inches 83 cents. Rice plants healthy, except in low-lying parts in Kumta, where rice plants damaged from excessive rain. Slight fever and cattle-disease in two and small-pox in one taluka.

Rajkot.—Rain 33 cents, total 14 inches 20 cents. Sowing of bajri and jowari completed ; weeding in progress ; cotton sowing commenced. Agricultural stock fair. Scarcity of fodder in most part of the province.

Wadhwan.—Rain 15 cents, total 9 inches 85 cents. Crops began to suffer for want of rain ; damage by insects to cotton in nine talukas.

Baroda.—Rain 2 inches 53 cents, total 11 inches 38 cents ; want of rain throughout territory ; slight cholera continues, and kharif cultivation completed, except Amreli, where it continues. In Kadi, Patan, Vadavli, and Sidhpur Talukas young plants are likely to suffer for want of rain ; no cultivation of rice throughout Kadi division ; transplantation of rice retarded in Navsari division. Agricultural stock good. Slight cattle-disease in Jarod and Amreli divisions. Bajri 21, rice 11, and wheat 18 pounds.

General Remarks.—River low in Sind and want of water felt throughout Karachi and in parts of Upper Sind Frontier. Rain during week throughout Presidency proper ; total fall insufficient throughout Gujarat, Kathiawar, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Bijapur, and in parts of Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Sowing of early crops progressing in parts of Surat, Nasik, Satara, Dharwar, Kathiawar, and Baroda, and transplantation in parts of Thana and Nasik. Young crops withering for want of moisture in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Rice in parts of Kanara and early jowari in parts of Dharwar damaged by excessive rain. Cotton in parts of Kathiawar and early cropsin parts of Dharwar and Upper Sind Frontier injured by insects, prospects of late crops in Shikarpur unfavourable. Fodder scarce in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Nasik, Khandesh, Kaira, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kathiawar, and cattle suffering in consequence in the first four districts. Want of water felt in two talukas of Sholapur, and one of Broach, and one of Dharwar.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

THE following report by Dr. Weir, dated 25th June last, for the first quarter of 1888, was submitted to the Town Council at their last meeting :—

Exclusive of still-born, 5,076 deaths were registered during the quarter, being 57 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year, but 1 less than in the last quarter. The death-rate is equal to 26·25 per 1,000 of population, calculating on the census of 1881, and 22·51 allowing for increase of population since 1881.

Notwithstanding the occurrence of an epidemic, the general health of the Hindu, Parsee and European populations was good. Not calculating for the increase of population, the rate of mortality of Hindus was under 25. Parsees 20, and Europeans 21, which may be considered favourable rates of mortality during an epidemic period.

Examining the statistics according to place of birth, we find that 2,709 persons, including still-born, were born in Bombay, that 2,566 were born outside of Bombay, and that the place of birth of 55 persons could not be ascertained.

The fever mortality is 128 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year, but 131 less than the average of the preceding five years. Of the total deaths from fevers, the largest number were referred to remittent fever—1,121— being 51 more than in the preceding three months and 168 more than in the corresponding months of the past year ; 274 to simple continued fever, being 44 less than in the last quarter and 55 less than in the corresponding period of the last year ; 46 to ague and 3 to enteric fever. In all 1,444 deaths were ascribed to fevers.

From small-pox 211 deaths were registered, being 191 more than in the past quarter and 187 more than in the corresponding period of the last year.

As I anticipated an epidemic of small-pox occurred with the beginning of this last year, I would refer to the remarks in the last annual report. A special small-pox hospital was formed and opened on the 12th March, 1888, and notices pointing out and urging the necessity of vaccination and of re-vaccination circulated by me. The special measures of sanitation and vaccination adopted when an epidemic of small-pox occurs, were vigorously carried out.

From measles 68 deaths were registered, being 43 more than in the last three months, but 153 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year.

The mortality from cholera is 43 less than in the preceding three months, but 12 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. There were 21 cases, of which 15 proved fatal.

From diseases of the respiratory system 1,032 deaths were registered—91 more than in the last quarter, but 20 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. Of the deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, 621 were ascribed to bronchitis, being 52 more than in the preceding three months, but 13 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year ; 218 were referred to pneumonia, being 23 more than in the fourth quarter of 1887, but 33 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year.

To diseases of the digestive system 548 deaths were ascribed, being 61 more than in the last quarter, but 50 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year ; of the deaths from diseases of the digestive, 244 were referred to diarrhœa, being 17 more than in the last quarter, but 10 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year ; 165 to dysentery, being 49 more than in the last quarter ; but 16 less than in the corresponding quarter of the past year ; 139 deaths were referred to all other diseases of the digestive system.

From diseases of the nervous system 391 deaths were registered, being 100 less than in the preceding three months and 10 less than in the corresponding period of the last year.

The mortality from phthisis is 164 less than in the past quarter and 50 less than in the 1st quarter of 1887.

To the general affection—dropsy—27 deaths were referred, being 11 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year.

From diseases of the circulatory system 36 deaths were registered, being 6 less than in the last quarter.

16 deaths were due to leprosy, being 5 less than in the past quarter and 6 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year.

From diseases of the urinary system 17 deaths were registered, being 3 less than in the preceding three months and 1 less than in the corresponding period of the last year.

To diseases of the generative system 36 deaths were referred, being 33 less than in the last quarter and 3 less than in the corresponding period of the last year.

From affections of the organs of locomotion and cellular tissue 15 deaths were registered, being 4 less than in the last quarter and 12 less than in the corresponding three months of the past year.

5 premature births were registered.

The deaths from old age and debility were 13 more than in the last quarter and 31 more than in the corresponding months of the last year. I believe the increase in the mortality from old age and debility to be due to the increasing numbers of poor and houseless people in the city.

The deaths from accidents and violence amounted to 87, being 2 less than in the last quarter, but 1 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. 17 deaths were ascribed to poisoning, being the same number as in the last quarter, but 6 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. Of the deaths from poisoning, 9 were suicidal and 8 accidental ; of the latter 1 was from snake-bite. The deaths from drowning were 2 less than in the last quarter and

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

RS. 5-8 per dozen Quarts Patent Stoppered PILSENER "MONOPOLE BEER."—D. B. DINSHAW, 13, Meadow Street.

SCENTS and SOAP, one of the best you ever used by W. Reiger, of Frankfort. Only one bottle for Re. 1-4 will satisfy you. Soap per box, Re. 1-2 only.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

JUST ARRIVED by s.s. "Thames," a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, Ladies' Evening Court Shoes of different patterns, &c., &c., moderate prices. Hussonally Moola Hakimjee and Brothers, Shop No. 1, New Arcade Foot-path Crawford Market, Bombay.

WANTED, LESSONS in RUSSIAN during the month of September, either in Poona or Bombay.—Apply stating terms, &c., to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.—An Experienced, Intelligent and First-class, Government-certificated ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT in a cotton mill, at Ahmedabad, on a monthly salary of Rs. 250, to prefer application, Address, "A.P.," care of this paper.

TO LET, separately or whole of the three storeyed premises, with shop on ground floor in Medow Street. Rent, Rs. 175. Also a Stable at Pydhoni on the public road, next to Foster Bros. Dispensary; can be converted into a Shop.—Apply to H. B. JEEJEEBHOY, Nepean Sea Road.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

PHIPSON AND Co. have now received a Supply of the 1-84 VINTAGE of POMMERY and GRENO'S CHAMPAGNE, which has proved to be equal to that of 1874.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisb.e's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH ITALIAN STORES and GENERAL PROVISIONS.—CAL. COLONNELLO & SON. 11, Opposite the Prince's Dock.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLORS, 25, Medow Street, Bombay.

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE warranted free from Alcohol, in Quart and Pint Bottles. —PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

BATH-TUBS,—Galvanised Iron, with swive handles. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

AMMUNITIONS for AIR-GUNS.—SHOTS, 1,000, Rs. 4; Darts, 1 dozen, Rs. 1-8. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Musical DECANTERS, Musical INKSTANDS, Musical ALBUMS and Musical TOYS.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

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WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

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Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
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WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their room as follows:—
10 boxes Pellison and Co.'s Brandy.
15 ,, carted'or champagne.
1 case 13 pieces embossed velvet black color.
1 ,, 20 ,, ,, fancy ,,
1 ,, copying books.
1 ,, 30, 40, and 50 oz. glass bottles.
1 ,, 100 gross cards for thread.
1 ,, 50 finger rings.
An invoice of kerosine oil stoves, with tea kettles and saucepans.
1 case enamelled frying pans.
1 ,, wire dish covers.
On account of the concerned—
Blackwood full-carved teapoys, wall brackets, Ladies' writing-desks.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, August 17, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1—Handsome strong English-built Chariot on C. spring by "Kesterton."
1—Handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham by "Kesterton."
1 Set best English made brass mounted double harness by "Kesterton" in first rate order.
1—Strong C. spring buggy by "Kesterton."
1—Handsome strong grey Arab horse, 14-2, goes well in single and double harness.
1—Strong built rib dog-cart in very good order.
1—Handsome strong bay arab galloway, 14 hands rising 5, good in saddle and harness, carries a lady and very quiet, and believed sound.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—
6,828-52—25 cases champagne duriux.
1-6—6 cases chon fish.
7—1 case salmon fish.
1 case 100 rins magnereaux.
4 hogsheads claret.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, in the bungalow lately occupied by C. Douglas, Esq. the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture of the latest designs, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogony full sized slate Billiard table by Thurston and Co. with balls, cues, &c., very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hinks patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, first rate oil paintings in gilt frame, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Madras cane matting, &c., &c. the property of a gentleman.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 27th day of August, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, in Apollo Road, Fort, Bombay—
All the interest of the trustees for the debenture holders of the Cash Bazaar, Limited, in certain outstandings of the Company. A list of the outstanding and the conditions of sale can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, August 17, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SEVEN FORFEITED SHARES IN THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Bank of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon—
7 shares of Rs. 500 each in the Bank of Bombay, bearing numbers 6,443, 6,444, 6,445, 6,447, 6,808, 7,419, and 8,359.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p m., the undermentioned ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Visram Kessowjee, viz., gold vala, pichori, heraasakli dorje, mohunmala, chukiker, googri, falkasakli, sackla, patli, cuilee, mandalia, rings, vitla, kuothi, choodi, pochi, mala, gold watch with Albert chain, silver kudda, kundora, vara, toe rings, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
5 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.
2 ,, white dhoties.
40 boxes Malcom Nice and Co.'s Spanish port.
5 cases, each 56 doz. 30 per cent. glycerine soap.
A McCabe's silver hunting watch in first rate order.
A six tune musical box in capital order.
12 cases 60½ reams white foolscap 5½ lbs.
By order of the Administrator-General the sundry effects of the late Mr. H. Marcks.
By order of Gungasookh Bhugwandas, and on account and at the risk of Ramgopal Ramdyal—
1 gold hath sackla.
By order of Mr. Roopsing Muthooradas Lowjee, and on account and at the risk of Bhanjee Gordhun—
1 gold katli.
1 ,, googri.
On account of the concerned, ex. s.s. Clan Graham, E J & Co. 782—1 case coffin furniture.
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome double seated brougham, in good order.
1 strong office shigram.
1 light and strong dog-cart.
1 strong office shigram, in good order, with a serviceable horse and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY next, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell on the premises by Public Auction, the following properties, under instructions from the mortgages, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Madhowjee Hurjee:—
1stly. All that piece or parcel of leasehold Foras land, together with the messuages or tenements standing thereon, situate on the west side of Haines Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district of Joint Sub-Registrar of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 55 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by other portions of the leasehold land of Haroon Mahomed, on or towards the south by the property of Mooltanee Sakurmull Ranemull, on or towards the west by the said Haines Road, and on or towards the east by a passage of the said Haroon Mohamed, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No.——but now under street No.——and ward No.——
2ndly. All that piece or parcel of leasehold Foras land, together with the messuages or tenements standing thereon, situate near the Haines Road, on the Byculla Flats, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 755 and a half square yards or there abouts, and bounded on the north by the ground of the said Haroon Mahomed, on the south by the ground of the said Haroon Mahomed, on the east by the footpath, and beyond that by the Haines Road, and on the west by the ground of the said Haroon Mahomed, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Haroon Mahomed, but now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No.—but now under Ward No.——and Street No.——
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made either to the undersigned or to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, the mortgagees' solicitors, No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort.

On THURSDAY next, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m.,, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, (upper floor), the surplus furniture of the Taylor Hotel, consisting of handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood, drawing room, dining room and bed room furniture, glassware, plated ware, crockery, table and hanging lamps with duplex burners, carpets, pictures, &c., &c.
Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7 Colaba Causeway, near the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome french polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain substantial household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, table and hanging duplex lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., &c.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, August 17, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16.

REUTER'S telegraphic advices under Tuesday's date, delayed in transmission, report no change in Consols or in Indian Securities; and the price of Silver remained at 42d. per oz. In Paris, Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher at 105⅔, and Exchange on London had further advanced to Francs 25·36¼. A rise of 10s. per share is reported in Chartered and Hongkong Bank shares at £25-10s. and £52-10s., respectively.

No telegrams are to hand through Reuter of yesterday's date, but we learn from other sources that Council Bills were allotted yesterday in London at 1s. 4 3-32d., tenders at that rate receiving 28 per cent; and that Silver was unchanged at 42d. per oz.

The Wheat Market had continued flat, but without movement in the quotations for Hard Red or Club Nos. 1 and 2. Soft White, however, was 1d. per cental dearer on the spot in Liverpool for both qualities. Linseed was firm at a further advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta quality to arrive *viâ* the Canal. Rapeseed is stated to have been steady; but we note a decline of 3d. per quarter in the rate quoted for Calcutta Brown to arrive.

COTTON in Liverpool closed firm on Monday; but the market had been comparatively inactive, the day's Sales having reached only 8,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. Spot prices were unchanged all round; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher for Sept.-Oct. deliveries, and 1-32d. up in all other positions. Manchester had been quiet at previous prices.

In New York the spot price was 1-16 cent. higher at 11⅛ cents; but November Futures had receded 6 points, say to 9·50 cents.

The last two days' considerable purchases appear to have satisfied the present wants of local consumers of Cotton, and to-day we have had a very quiet market for the staple, the total purchases reported hardly aggregating more than 500 bales, consisting of Bengal, at Rs. 186; Digrus, at Rs. 210½; and Pachora, at Rs. 195; prices generally being quite unchanged. Contracts between native dealers have been booked to-day in "Good" Bengal, for January delivery at Rs. 166½ and in "Fully Good" at Rs. 176. In forward contracts for other growths we hear of nothing doing; but Bhownuggur for May is now quoted at the enhanced rate of Rs. 201, owing to the absence of rain in that district, and there are takers at the quotation, but no sellers.

As the season advances the cry for more rain from the districts where the fall has been insufficient becomes louder, and the Chamber of Commerce telegraphic summary issued to-day, shows that there had been no improvement in the Dhollera circle since the date of the last return. No rain whatever had fallen meantime at Wudwan, Veerumgaum, or Dhollera, and none to speak of at Bhownuggur; and at Barsee and Dhulia in the Oomraottee circle (although in the former district the cotton plants were still doing well), more rain was required—at Dhulia pressingly. In other parts of the Oomraottee circle, however, and throughout the Bengal district (with the single exception of Cawnpore, where a break was needed), as well as at Broach the cotton crop was flourishing.

WHEAT.—There has been a return of demand in this market to-day, and a large business, mainly in Pessy, which has advanced half an anna per cwt. in a strong market, has been reported. We quote Pessy this evening at Rs. 4-12-0 and Rs.4-11-0 per cwt. for the two qualities, respectively, and other descriptions unchanged.

SEEDS.—There has also been a good enquiry for *Linseed* and *Rapseed*, and considerable transactions have transpired on the basis of our last quotations at which the market closed strong.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	534	bales.
Wheat	20,714	cwts.
Linseed	5,622	,,
Rapeseed	3,108	,,
Poppyseed	645	,,

FREIGHTS are steady at our last quotations, but quiet as to the amount of business passing, and no fresh engagements of importance have transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened at yesterday's closing rates both for bank media of remittance and for 3 months' sight Credits; but business is still very limited, the only transactions reported to-day having been some Bank Telegraphic ready, and for September-October transfer, taken by private buyers, and a little Bank Demand at 1s. 4⅛ for October-November delivery. The market closed steady at the following quotations:—

	Ready.	Forward	
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	1s. 4d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	1s. 4 3-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Credits do	1s. 4 9-32d.	1s. 4 9-32d. to 5-16d.	,,
Francs	1·72½	1·72½	,,

The weekly official statement relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

	Rs.	
Value of Silver in the Mint on 8th August, 1888	21,61,891	
Silver received during the week	1,76,307	
	23,38,198	
New coin paid during the week	8,50,000	
	14,88,198	
Silver belonging to private individuals	11,71,603	
	26,59 771	
Last week	23,27,357	

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet during the greater part of the day, Fours for cash remaining at last evening's quotation of 100 ⅞, with the August account quoted at 100 13-16, and September at 100 11-16; but before closing the rates stiffened a little, and 100 15-19 was the rate for money at closing. 105 nominal is still the rate for the other Paper.

SHARES.—There has been little fresh business passing in this market to-day, and the only changes which we have to note in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 5 each in Empress, Luckmidas Khimji, and New Great Eastern Mill shares; and a decline of Rs. 2½ in Manekji Petit.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN ANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	875
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	940xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	815
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. ng. Co poration	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	849
National Bank of India	87,500	$125		5 pct	135
		$25			

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co	1,000	200	200	10	202
Ld.	750	200	160	p.ct	151
Badhaun Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	175
Bagty Co., Ld.	350		185	Nil.	49
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	109
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,000
Do. (2nd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	740
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	5 p.c.	1-8
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	49
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	90	100	Rs. 10	52
deyer & Co., Ld.	600	100	40	...	..
ndian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25	8½	
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250		150
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	125	Rs. 36	380
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Bk. l Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104x
Oriental Government Security life Assurance Company	5,000	20	5	10 p.c.	55
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	2	20	8 p.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10	Rs. 1	40
Port Cannin Co.	6,000	50	1,000	R 9	362½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	60
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	109
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	...	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,500	25	21	Rs. 2	7
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,285
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	201
Western India Flour Mills	900	125	125	nil	28
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		p	160
Bevan Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,200		All		

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SCOTT—August 15, at Ahmednagar, Helen Maude Elisabeth, daughter of the Rev. R. Scott, of the Free Church of Scotland Mission, Bombay, aged 6 months and 20 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1888.

THE Senate of the University will meet this afternoon to take up the project of a new Act which was submitted to it by the Government at the end of last year. In one respect the facts have justified Mr. Justice Birdwood and others of the Senate who last December resisted the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee on the ground that such reference would entail inordinate delay. For this, however, the Select Committee are not responsible. Though they were appointed on the 19th of December they were ready with their report before the middle of January, and if the subject has been hung up for seven months the blame does not rest with them. In the interval, however, an abundant opportunity has been given for formulating opinion in the important matters dealt with in the Bill, and the list of amendments as it stands to-day indicates that free use has been made of the opportunity. Mr. Justice Birdwood, who was one of the Select Committee on the Bill, and was unable to concur in the greater part of their proposals, will move that it be adopted as it stands, and submitted for the favourable consideration of Government. The amendments of which notice has been given are about sixty-five in number: they stand in the names of the Hon. Mr. Latham, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Oxenham, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, Mr. Naigamwala. Mr. M. N. Wadia, Dr. Kirtikar, and Dr. Khory. Mr. Latham's amendment invites the Senate to take into consideration the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, and if the invitation is accepted the Senate will scarcely have an opportunity this afternoon of dealing with any other of the sixty-five amendments which figure on the paper. The report of the Select Committee, however, covers not a little of the ground taken up by the proposers of other amendments. If the Committee's report is adopted there will be no need for example to discuss Mr. Oxenham's proposal that the cumulative system of voting shall be followed in the election of Fellows. The Syndicate have declared in favour of the principle of "one man one vote;" but their reasons for so doing are not stated. The obvious argument in favour of the alternative suggested by Mr. Oxenham and the Committee is that it will secure representation in the Senate to the minor interests in the University. The Arts Faculty has here, as elsewhere, a decided preponderance, and the cumulative system would give a guarantee for the fair representation of the other Faculties. The reasons in favour of this change in the Bill are so strong that it is scarcely likely that the Senate will refuse to make it. Such conflict as there may be within the wide arena marked out by the agenda paper will be around the question whether more or less play shall be given to the principles of comprehension and enlargement which the framers of the Bill have endeavoured to embody in it. The Bill was put forward as a project for enlarging the liberties of the University and for endowing it with faculties of self-government. The endowment, as it stands, is offered with a circumspection which to a good many people seems far from lavish, and it has been sought by the Select Committee to secure freer play to the principle of self-government which has so conspicuous a place in the measure.

As one means to that end they propose that the *ex-officio* Fellows shall not be included in the two hundred to whom the Bill purposes to restrict the Senate. In defence of this suggestion they urge that the number of *ex-officio* Fellows will increase with every addition to the colleges affiliated to the University, and that each such addition will make one Fellowship the fewer to be filled by election. As the Government will nominate half the other Fellows the area within which the elective principle will work will be narrow enough at the best, and it is scarcely in harmony with the spirit of the Bill to allow each addition to the number of colleges represented in the Senate to involve the loss of a seat to the nominated and elected Fellows. The suggestion of the Committee to exclude the *ex-officio* Fellows from the number to be limited by statute to two hundred seems reasonable and consistent. Upon the Thirteenth Section, which defines the qualifications for an elective Fellowship, a good deal of controversy is sure to arise. It is easy to appreciate the purpose of those who insist upon the retention of the section as it stands. They argue, intelligibly enough, that the character of the University will be determined largely by the academic status of those who are entrusted with its government, and that a raising of the qualification for entrance into the governing body is a necessary corollary to the introduction, even in a limited degree, of self-government into the University. They will be able to put this argument with the more force when they are confronted with indulgent proposals like that of Mr. Nanabhai Haridas for doing away with the condition that graduates admitted to a share in the government of the University shall be of five years' standing. But the case is different with a compromise like that suggested by the Select Committee. The Committee ask the Senate to be contented with the condition that the persons to be nominated for election as Fellows shall be graduates of not less than five years' standing. We shall be surprised if the Senate look upon the proposal as an undue lowering of the standard of qualification. It is at least consistent and intelligible, and is not open to the objection that has been made to the qualification insisted upon in the Bill as it stands that some of the degrees therein named are absolutely and others virtually unrepresented in the University. There is indeed something illusory in inserting in the list of degrees qualifying for a Fellowship the M.D., which has three representatives in the Bombay University, and the M.B., which does not exist there. As to the proposal of the Committee to insert a provision that eligibility for nomination shall be extended to professors of not less than three years' standing in Colleges recognized by the University, there is this to be said. It is obviously intended to meet the case of the band of devoted and accomplished educationists who are working in the Roman Catholic Colleges in India. There is no danger lest in admitting them to its highest honours the University will in any degree be lowering its standard. We would suggest, indeed, that whoever takes up the case of these reverend fathers in the discussion on section 13 should give the Senate some general idea of the scholastic course through which they have to pass before they are sent out on their educational mission. It would be seen then how little their claim to a part in the government of the University to which their colleges are affiliated is affected by the fact that none of them hold degrees. To them at all events Mr. Birdwood's general objection that as the professors are not appointed by the University it has no guarantee of their fitness to enter the Senate applies rather formally than practically, and certainly it applies no more to the professorial staff than it does to the principal, who is no more in possession of a degree than they are, but who is all the same *ex-officio* a member of the Senate. The question that has to be decided is whether a general recognition of the eligibility of professors of three years' standing might not admit to Fellowship men of low academic status, whose presence in the Senate would add neither to its strength nor its dignity. If there is any means by which justice can be done to the excellent men who are labouring in St. Xavier's and kindred institutions without showing indulgence to Educationalists of quite another calibre the Senate will do well to adopt it. Some important points will be raised in the discussion on Section 20, which defines the power of the Senate over the University and the institutions affiliated with it. Mr. Oxenham has given notice of an amendment to this section which closely follows the line taken by the Committee. He and they agree in thinking that the Senate would be taking too much upon itself in concerning itself with the teachers and professors engaged in the affiliated colleges. The Committee go further in proposing the removal from the section of words which would empower the Senate to make regulations relating to the behaviour and discipline of the colleges. This would in many quarters be regarded as a mischievous interference with the inner economy of colleges, comparable somewhat with the centralized tyranny exercised by the University of France as Napoleon made it. A resolute defence, however, will be put forward for the section as it stands, and a good opportunity will be given to the college principals who are present at the discussion to indicate their views upon a proposal which very closely concerns them. We might have something to say upon the formidable list of amendments which Mr. Nanabhai Haridas has put upon the paper if there were any probability of their being reached this afternoon. They provide for the enlargement of the Senate to popular dimensions, and for much else that has too close a connection with recent controversy to be regarded quite dispassionately. There would be a permanent statutory souvenir of Mr. Nanabhai's grievances in the addition which he proposes to make to clause 20, in which this zealous reformer's ideas about examiners and University officials, the access to records, and the acceptance of gifts of the Trojan horse kind are carefully brought forward. The Senate will find time to debate these things a little later. Meantime Mr. Nanabhai's amendments can scarcely be deemed to stand in the foreground of the discussion.

THE attempt to grow the tobacco plant on commercial principles in Great Britain as an aid to the depressed agricultural interest has not met so far with much success. Like similar experiments in this country, those which have been made in England have been tested by comparison with the results of long and careful culture and the subsequent application of skilled experience in manipulation and drying. The judges who were appointed to award the prize of fifty guineas offered by the London Chamber of Commerce for the best specimens of British grown tobacco included men eminent for scientific attainments, like Professor W. Fream of the Downton Agricultural College, tobacco manufacturers, a tobacco merchant, tobacco brokers, and a tobacco importer. Under the conditions of the competition the specimens submitted for competition should have been four hundred pounds in weight, and fair average specimens of tobacco grown on a commercial scale. The growers were required to furnish particulars which might throw light on the question of the possibility of growing tobacco in Great Britain which in quality relatively to price could compete with the product of other countries. There were eleven entries, of which only four complied with the conditions in regard to quantity, but, having awarded the prize to one of these, the judges made a supplementary report dealing with all the specimens, so as to furnish guidance to those interested in the endeavour to acclimatise the tobacco plant in the United Kingdom. The general observations summing up the matter are by no means encouraging. Not one even of the four samples eligible for the prize was found to be in any respect valuable for trade purposes, or even saleable if free from duty. The judges admitted, however, that well-grown tobacco leaf can be produced on English soil, but said that under the most favourable conditions a tobacco crop could not be made to pay, while in bad seasons there must be absolute failure and heavy loss. The climate of England is not so favourable to the culture of the plant as that of Virginia, while the cost of production is much greater. To complete the discouragement of those endeavouring to persuade the British farmer to grow tobacco for the home market, the judges add that until the curing of the tobacco is perfectly understood in the United Kingdom the finest leaf that can be grown will be absolutely wasted and useless.

This verdict is almost in express terms identical with the pronouncement on the tobacco grown at Nariad in Guzerat in 1885, which was transmitted to Europe for the opinion of experts. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce at the instance of Government transmitted samples of the tobacco grown and cured in that year in the Kaira District to tobacco manufacturers in Great Britain and Ireland, and especially to their Agents in London and Gibraltar, for examination and opinion as to their quality and market value. The report and valuation of three bales of Nariad tobacco sent by Messrs. Ralli to London was a sample of the rest. The bales were damaged, the leaf was narrow, greenish and unripe, it charred and would not burn. The nominal value was put at 1½d. per pound. But though it was unsuited for consumption as it came to hand, this Indian tobacco, it was admitted, probably could be brought into use if the defect as to burning were overcome. Mr. Redgrave of Dundee reported as a Scotch manufacturer that the tobacco was a bad burning tobacco, not keeping the fire, and when burned leaving a black ash in the pipe. But a chemist, it was acknowledged, might set this right by finding out "how to supply the deficiency." The thickness of the midrib was regarded as objectionable by the Scotch manufacturer, but he admitted that the stalk might be stripped off as is done in America. A London house reported that the Nariad tobacco had no value for home trade on account of its unpleasant, pungent, eastern flavour. The midrib—which might be eliminated, as in America—is described as long and heavy in weight. "The burning of the leaf is bad, the flavour offensive." In fact, in the opinion of these London experts nothing can be done in Great Britain with Indian tobacco as long as the native seed is used, and it is recommended that seed should be procured from Java or Honduras, which produces thin leaves adapted for cigar purposes, so as to circumvent the tendency of the Indian soil, which is assumed to produce coarse, thick, and rank tobacco. In all this, as in the report of the London judges on English grown tobacco, the adverse opinion was arrived at by comparing the raw produce of untried fields with the very much sophisticated article which finds its way from America to the English warehouses. The English tobacco was in its crude state, and it was compared with the American which had undergone fermentation. Like the Nariad tobacco it had not been sufficiently dried before packing, and it was in great part mouldy and discoloured, and its flavour deteriorated. The American tobacco is carefully manipulated with a view to the market, and is blended with other tobacco and foreign substances which suit it to the palate of the consumer. If it were sent to market in the same unsophisticated condition as that of the Nariad tobacco and the English, the American would not be more acceptable than they. The English climate may not be so well adapted as that of America for the production of tobacco on a commercial scale, but the assertion is altogether too sweeping that the soil of India can only produce coarse and ill-

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DISASTER TO THE ITALIANS AT MASSOWAH.

ROME, Aug. 14.

According to an official despatch received from Massowah three hundred auxiliary troops, with all the Italian officers who accompanied them, have been annihilated by the Abyssinians while attacking Saganaciti. The disaster is attributed to the treachery of the native allies, who went over to the enemy during the fighting.

RESIGNATION OF COUNT VON MOLTKE.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.

Field Marshal Count Von Moltke has resigned the post of Chief of the General Staff, and has been succeeded by Lieut.-General Count de Waldersee.

MR. PARNELL'S CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Mr. Parnell in his action for libel against the *Times* claims fifty thousand pounds damages. The trial is fixed to take place in October.

ACTIONS AGAINST THE *TIMES* IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Mr. John Redmond will bring similar actions against the *Times* for libel in the Court of the Queen's Bench.

ZULULAND.

DURBAN, Aug. 14.

Sir Arthur Havelock has applied to the Transvaal Government for the extradition of Dinizulu and Undabuko on a charge of murder. The Transvaal authorities have replied that steps have been taken to disarm and arrest them.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN TIRHOOT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

On Sunday an up-passenger train on the Hajipoor branch of the Tirhoot State Railway, in charge of a native driver, met with a serious accident. When the train reached the eighth mile the engine got uncoupled and shot ahead. After running 150 yards the driver discovered the state of affairs. He at once stopped the engine, and ran back to meet the train, which was then going at the rate of twenty miles an hour, when a collision took place. A portion of the train was a total wreck. The engine was disabled, and several wagons had to be thrown down the embankment to clear the line. Some passengers were badly bruised.

THE DECCAN MINES COMPANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 16.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent telegraphs that at the deferred meeting of the shareholders of the Hyderabad Mining Company the poll was taken with the result that the proposed adjournment till the 15th October was negatived by 40,000 votes against 5,000. The meeting having rejected the report, a second poll was demanded, and resulted in 41,000 votes in favour of its adoption to 4,000 against.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Durand arrived at Gilgit on the 2nd instant.

Major Rowan Hamilton leaves for England on three months' leave by this week's mail.

Lieutenant E. W. Fletcher, of the 5th Fusilier's, has been appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp on the Viceroy's staff.

PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA.

DEATH OF SURGEON JOLIFFE.

Cholera is still continuing at Kohat, Muree, and Rawalpindi. Surgeon Joliffe has died at the first named station.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY-ELECT.

It is thought that either Mr. Nevill Lyttelton or Mr. Alfred Milner, Mr. Goschen's Private Secretary, will come out as Private Secretary to Lord Lansdown.

SAILINGS OF TROOPSHIP.

The troopship programme for the forthcoming season has undergone some modification. The dates of the sailings from Bombay as now fixed are the 14th and 25th October, the 4th and 18th November, the 30th December, the 13th and 30th January, 1889, the 10th of February or early in March, the 17th and 31st March, and the 7th April.

THE NEW CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

On Tuesday last his Honour the Lieut.-Governor received a telegram] from H. E. the Viceroy intimating that he had given consent to the new Municipal Bill with the exception of two provisions, one being the extension of the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Small Cause Court to the suburbs.

ENTERTAINMENT AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 16.

A large and influential meeting was held at Khaghora yesterday, on the occasion of the presentation of the Sunnud to Khan Bahadoor Sheikh Hoosein Sheikh Muddar. Several officers, ladies, and gentlemen were present. The grounds were tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens. A brass band was in attendance. The approaches to the place were lined with mounted and foot police, and a fair was especially held for the occasion. In presenting the Sunnud Assistant Collector Mr. Thom made an excellent speech, and alluded in very high terms to the distinguished services of the Khan Bahadoor. Refreshments were provided in a shamiana and a grand dinner in a bungalow close by. In drinking to his health Mr. Dickinson, Khan Bahadoor Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, and several other gentlemen spoke very highly of Mr. Sheikh Hoosein.

THE MADRAS JUDICIAL SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 16.

The prosecution in the Tellicherry bribery case closed yesterday. The Judge then examined each prisoner. Kunjen Memon, Sub-Judge, emphatically denied that an envelope containing money had been put into his carriage as alleged. He also denied alleged intimacy with the second accused whom he knew only as a hawker. The second accused denied the whole story, and said that he did not know the persons alleged to have negotiated with him to bribe the Judge. The defence commenced to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this evening.

SUEZ, Aug. 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacGregor left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5s.
8½ lbs. Shirtings	6s.
40s. Mule Twist	8¾d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. do.	69⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.	106
Bar Silver	42

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(August 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted within Indian Frontier.
French mail steamer Ada from Suez arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Aug. 15.

10 p.m.	79·4

THURSDAY, Aug. 16.

6 a.m.	78·2
10 a.m.	79·5
2 p.m.	81·7
4 p.m.	80·3

Mr. J. H. E. Hart, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, vacated his appointment on the 14th August, on attaining the age of fifty-five.

One result of the Lambeth Episcopal Conference will be the elevation of the Bishopric of Sydney to an Archbishopric, and a proposal will be made to confer the same dignity upon the See of Calcutta.

The Derajat seems to be experiencing a sharp outbreak of cholera. There were fifteen cases among the troops in Kohat on the 11th and 12th with seven deaths; while at Dera Ghazi Khan on the same days there were three cases.

Mr. Maneckjee Jamsetjee Gundavia has been appointed manager of the Dead Letter Department of the Bombay General Post Office, in succession to Mr. H. P. Todd, deceased. This is one of the well-paid appointments in the gift of the Post Master-General, and it has been conefrred on a deserving Uncovenanted servant solely on account of his meritorious services in the Postal Department.

A Rangoon correspondent tells a story of a native barrister's letter from England to his father being handed round by that worthy individual to all the Europeans of the station in which he resides. The young man acknowledges his father's liberality to him throughout his course of study, but begs that as he had now passed all his examinations, and that this would be the last remittance, an additional £150 might be sent as he found "the taste of the English ladies were somewhat extravagant."

The Chief Justiceship of Indore will probably fall vacant in October, when the term of two years, for which the present incumbent Lala Baijnath was lent by the Government of India, expires. A correspondent, in notifying the fact, speaks of the successful administration of justice under the Lala, and says the Sudder Court has inspired the people with greater confidence than before. Mr. Justice Dhurandar is mentioned as likely to be the next Chief Justice.

When they do quarrel down South they do it elegantly. A little disagreement between a Calicut and a Cochin paper about what goes on in the Palace at Trevandrum has just led to this delightful deliverance on the part of one of the disputants:—

As regards the imputation about gin bottles and the "champion, groggy and breathless on the ropes," we can quite understand how our contemporary was induced to make those remarks respecting us in his recent issue. It is a popular belief that all newspaper men are given to an undue adoration of Bacchus, and the editor of the *Spectator* speaking, probably from experience, thinks himself justified in supposing that we too are fond of indulging in alcoholic beverages to excess. But there are exceptions to every rule and the man who drives the Calicut paper has erred in judging other people by his own standard. We don't generally take a pride in telling the public of our domestic habits, but the circumstances of the present case demand that we should make a statement to the effect that *we do not drink*, if only for the information of the gentleman who penned the article in the *Spectator* now under reference.

A series of volumes, to be entitled the "Fauna of British India," containing descriptions of the animals found in British India and its dependencies, including Ceylon and Burma, is about to be issued, under authority from the Government. For the present the work will be restricted to vertebrate animals. The editorship has been intrusted by the Secretary of State for India in Council to Mr. W. T. Blanford, formerly of the Geological Survey of India, and the printing and publication to Messrs. Taylor and Francis. The descriptions of vertebrates will occupy seven volumes, of which one will be devoted to mammals, three to birds, one to reptiles and Batrachians, and two to fishes. The mammals will be described by Mr. Blanford, the reptiles and Batrachians by Mr. G. A Boulenger, of the British Museum, and the fishes by Mr. F. Day, Deputy Surgeon-General. The arrangements for the volumes on birds are nearly complete, and there is every probability of their being undertaken by a competent Indian ornithologist very soon. A half-volume of mammals will be issued immediately. It is expected that one or two volumes will be published each year. The work will be illustrated by cuts.

If the Uncovenanted Service only remains true to itself, and acts with firmness and unanimity, the *Englishman* thinks there is little doubt that it will succeed in bringing the authorities in England to take a more serious view of its claims than was indicated by Sir John Gorst's recent speech. It is evident that the serious character of the problem is not yet appreciated, and that the Government regards the movement as a transient, if not a trifling, ebullition of petty discontent. The best thing that can be done in the circumstances is to show that the Service is indulging in no mere splenetic outburst of jealous feeling, but is inspired by a sincere conviction that its present hardships are undeserved, and that it is fully entitled to redress. The new Simla Association has set an excellent example, and we may expect that its activity and confidence will put fresh spirit into the agitation throughout the country. The Association will shortly send home a petition to the House of Commons praying for a Select Committee, similar to that which the Government recently declined to concede on the motion of Mr. King. The petition will be mainly directed to (1) the effects produced by the fall in exchange on the emoluments and pensions of those members of the Uncovenanted Services who eventually retire to Europe, and (2) the effects produced on their emoluments and pensions as compared with those which result, from the same cause, to officers of the same Services who do not retire to Europe; and to officers of other Services whose pensions are paid in sterling. Similar petitions ought to be sent forward by every Association in the country.

THE HANMANTRAO CASE.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 16.

The proceedings against Hanmantrao were resumed to-day, in the Collector's Office at Poona, before the District Magistrate, Mr. Vidal. The parties were represented as before, but Mr. Gangaram Bhau was with Mr. Leslie Crawford to watch the case on behalf of Mr. A. T. Crawford. The court was again densely crowded, but better arrangements for the accommodation of all parties were made.

At the outset Mr. Branson intimated to his Honour that it would be more agreeable to the accused if the whole charges (in case his Honour came to the conclusion that a *prima facie* case has been made out) were sent to the Sessions. His Honour replied that he was not at present prepared to make any promise with regard to Mr. Branson's intimation, and the case proceeded. Narayen Shamrao Sathi, father-in-law of the first informant, Dabir, was called. His evidence had reference to interviews with the accused with regard to a mamlat desired by Dabir. Rs. 1,500 was at first offered, but accused desired Rs. 2,000, and witness and his son-in-law being told that someone else had offered Rs. 2,000, and it could not be done for less, made a bid of Rs. 3,000, which accused agreed to accept. He told a detailed story of the interviews, and said that the money was taken to Mr. Crawford's bungalow. Mr. Branson remarked that his evidence was a simple repetition of Dabir's evidence—word for word. Manik Ratiram, who gave evidence yesterday, was then cross-examined. His replies to questions threw a strange light on the business transactions of natives. He had lent Dabir three sums aggregating Rs. 3,200 without taking any bond, acknowledgment or promise, except a verbal undertaking to repay within a year and a quarter. He made rough memoranda from day to-day, and entered up his "day-book" periodically, trusting to memory as to the manner of repayment, the amount and frequency of instalments, and the rate of interest. Ramchandra Gopal Jowakar, a Government pensioner, and formerly a karkoon in the Commissioner's Office, deposed to arranging terms between Sathi and Hanmantrao—bidding for the mamlat which Dabir wanted, beginning with Rs. 1,500 and going to Rs. 3,000, as he was told there were other persons wanting the position. Evidence was then given as to the payment of money to Hanmantrao. Mr. Raghunath Pense was next called. He gave information as to the custom adopted in the appointments and promotions of officers. In the ordinary course appointments went by seniority, and no one was superseded unless he had a bad record; but during the past two years there had been numerous supersessions. He had a list of twenty persons superseded when Darbi was appointed mamlatdar. One of the men had actually acted as mamlatdar already. He could find nothing in Dabir's record to justify his promotion over the heads of these men. If a man had acted for some time—say for a year or more—he was generally considered to have a preferential claim to the pukka appointment. Evidence the second in the Sindekar case, was then proceeded with, cross-examination of witnesses in the first case being for the present deferred. Sindekar gave evidence as to his appointment as a *sub pro tem* mamlatdar of Peith and his subsequent transfer to Chandoor. He said he had never been permanently appointed or even as a probationer. He told a story as to how that, finding himself superseded, and thinking he had been lost sight of, he was surprised to find himself suddenly transferred to Jowlee. This he believed to be an unhealthy station, and he took the means which rumour pointed out as the best to procure a cancellation of the transfer, particularly as he was still unconfirmed as pukka mamlatdar, or even appointed a probationer. He said that when he read the notification he was "dumb-founded," a remark which provoked the auditors in the court to laughter, and laughter also greeted his subsequent assertion that his impression was that "the intention was to get something out of him." Mr. Branson objected to the "impression" being noted, but Mr. Jardine considered it admissible. So the magistrate recorded both the observations of the witness and the objection. He continued that owing to this impression he went to a sowcar, and having obtained some money, went to Hanmantrao, through whose intervention the end he desired was achieved, and he was relieved from the necessity of proceeding forthwith to Jowlee. Thus far the case had proceeded, when the court adjourned.

During the course of to-day's proceedings, Mr. Jardine asked that the rule *nisi* granted in the Crawford case be argued in the Sessions Court to-morrow instead of on Saturday. He thought it would be more convenient; Mr. Branson was willing it should be so, and he would suggest that they argue the rule in the Sessions Court at 11 o'clock in the morning, and meet to continue the hearing of the Hanmantrao case at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The magistrate agreed to this course, and accordingly adjourned the present case until 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Inverarity will represent Mr. Crawford in the Sessions Court proceeding to-morrow.

Before the proceedings of the day commenced, Mr. Branson asked the court whether, in the event of a *prima facie* case being made out against the accused, his Honour would send it to the Sessions Court or dispose it of himself.

The magistrate said there were distinct charges under sections 162 and 163, that under section 162 being much graver than the one under section 163. The court had jurisdiction in regard to both these charges, but he was not prepared to say whether he would dispose of the case himself or send it to the Sessions.

Mr. Branson said that if his Honour came to the conclusion that there was a *prima facie* case, he might send the whole case to the Sessions.

The magistrate said the ordinary course would be to dispose of the case in that court, unless there were special circumstances.

Mr. Branson expressed a wish, on behalf of his client, that if his Honour thought that a *prima facie* case had been made out against the accused, he would send the whole case to the Sessions.

The magistrate said that would be a matter for consideration after the charges had been framed.

Narayen Shamrao Sathi, the first witness called, was examined by Mr. Jardine. He said: I was formerly a karkoon in the office of the Commissioner, C. D. I took my pension in June, 1886, and have been living in Poona ever since. Bulwant Narayen Dabir married my daughter. I remember receiving a letter from my son-in-law in June of last year. I have not kept the letter, it was destroyed. What was the purport of the letter?—Mr. Branson: I object.—The magistrate: I do not see why the question cannot be asked. The letter has been proved to be destroyed.—Mr. Branson: The contents cannot be evidence against the accused. —Mr. Jardine: I don't care very much, and will not press the question. In consequence of the receipt of the letter what did you do?—Witness: I went to see Ramchandra Gopal Jowakar, who was at that time a karkoon in the Commissioner's Office. I had a conversation with him, and then we went to Hanmantrao I saw Haumantrao at his house. No other person, I think, was present on that occasion, except Ramchandra and Hanmantrao. It was the month of June. I cannot give the exact date. When we two went we were made to sit down in a room. We saw Hanmantrao sitting there. I did not myself know Hanmantrao, so I had taken Ramchandra with me. Ramchandra introduced me to Hanmantrao, telling him that I was Dabir's father-in-law. He also told Hanmantrao that I had received a letter from Bulwant Narayen. Ramchandra said that Dabir had passed both the higher and lower standard examinations, that he was aval karkoon, and was a graduate of the University, and that something must be done for him. Hanmantrao asked how Dabir stood on the list of promotions. I said I did not know it, but would find it out for him. He said he would go to the Saheb inquire about the number, and let us know. Then I said we would go and return in a day or two. A day or two later, I and Ramchandra again went to Hanmantrao. Hanmantrao said he had looked into the list, and that Dabir's name was low down. I said "the name may be low down, but you must find out some way, as promotions are now made out of their proper order." Hanmantrao asked how much money I was prepared to give. I said, perhaps, Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500 would be agreed to. Hanmantrao said: "How could the thing be done for that amount?" I then said we would think over the matter and come again, and we left and came home. A day or two later, I and Ramchandra went again to Hanmantrao's house, and I said if the thing could not be done for Rs. 1,500, we would give Rs. 2,000, but that it must be done somehow or other. Hanmantrao said that somebody else had already offered Rs. 2,000, and it could not be done for that sum. Then after some talk, we offered to settle for Rs. 3,000. I said I would write to Dabir and make arrangements about getting the money. We then returned home. I wrote a letter to Dabir, and I afterwards received money from him, Rs. 3,500 in all, sent in three different instalments. There was one sum of Rs. 1,000 in notes, and then a sum of Rs. 1,000 came in the shape of a hoondee, and the remaining Rs. 1,500 were brought by Bhookhan Sheth. I sold the hoondee in the shop of Vishnu Amrut Dabre. I did not again visit Hanmantrao, till Dabir came to Poona. I had received all the money before Dabir arrived. I took Dabir to Hanmantrao's house. I said to Hanmantrao that Dabir had come. Hanmantrao and Dabir had some conversation in English which I did not understand. Hanmantrao eventually said "Bring the money to-morrow, and I shall take you to the Saheb." The same evening I called on Ramchandra Gopal and told him to come to my house on the following day. The next morning he came to my house. We divided the sum of Rs. 1,400 into two bags of Rs. 700 each, and gave this money, with notes for Rs. 1,600, to Dabir. He and Ramchandra went with the money to Hanmantrao. Dabir afterwards told me that they had left the money at Hanmantrao's house. Dabir also said he had been to Mr. Crawford's bungalow, that the money in rupees had been left at Hanmantrao's house, and the notes had been taken to the bungalow. After Dabir had left, I went once or twice to Hanmantrao about Dabir's business. Dabir came again to Poona for a month, but during that time I did not go to Hanmantrao's.

Manik Ratiram was then recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Merwanjee: In reply to questions he said:—My day-book is not written up daily, and only once a week it is balanced. Sometimes it is only written up after four or five days. I have no rule as to that, but I balance weekly. I keep rough memoranda, and from them write up the day-book. I am not sure I have the rough note of 1887. On the application of Mr. Branson further cross-examination was here deferred until the witness had made a search for them. Mr. Jardine thought this was a maximum of trouble for a minimum of good. The book entered every two or three days was a day-book to all intents and purposes. Mr. Branson, however, would first ask the man a few questions. In reply to these, witness said: When I lent Dabir Rs. 700, that was the amount he asked for. He did not say what he wanted it for, and I did not ask him. I did not take a bond or promissory note. I only made the entry. When I advanced him Rs. 1,000 a week later—that was the full amount he asked me for—he did not say what he wanted it for, and I did not ask him. It was the same when I lent him Rs. 1,500. Were you to receive any interest? Twelve annas per month per Rs. 100. And what time was fixed for the repayment of the loans? He said he would repay in a year and a quarter. There is nothing about repayment in any of the entries. Interest is not mentioned in any of the accounts. Is it charged? No. Has he repaid any interest or any part of the principal? Yes, Rs. 825, about five or six months ago, in three or four different instalments.

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine: The book is full of similar entries of advances made to different people and in the same form as receipts for money paid without any mention of date of repayment or rate of interest. The repayments are duly entered in my books. I have shops at various places. I have five karkoons, and my books are kept in Marathi, but I am a Marwari. There would be no difficulty in ascertaining by whom these entries will be made. My dealings are on a large scale.

Ramchandra Gopal Jowakar, the next witness, said: I am now a pensioner. I was for some years a karkoon in the office of the Commissioner, C.D. I know Dabir and his father-in-law Narayen Shamrao Sathi. I remember a conversation with Sathi about getting a mamlat for Dabir. After that conversation, and as a consequence of it, I went to see the accused Hanmantrao at his house. I went with Sathi. I had known Hanmantrao before that time. I paid the visit about thirteen months ago. When I went Hanmantrao came to me, and I said, "There is a man, named Dabir, who wants the post. Have you made any arrangements about it?" He replied, "No, I will look at Dabir's position on the list, and let you know about it." We then went home. Sathi and I went again some time later, and I asked Hanmantrao about Dabir's number on the list. He replied: "His number is very high, it is high enough, but tell me what you are going to pay." I asked Sathi how much he would give. He said "Offer two thousand, but I first offered fifteen hundred, and afterwards raised it, as Hanmantrao said there were several others well up on the list—some of them a long way ahead of Dabir, and therefore more money would be necessary. Then it was settled that Rs. 3,000 should be the amount. We had two or three interviews with Hanmantrao. Sathi and I went together on these occasions. At the last interview it was settled to give Rs. 3,000. I remember Dabir coming to Poona and putting up with Sathi. I was sent for one morning about 8 o'clock. I went, and Dabir said it had been arranged to go with some money to Hanmantrao's house. I went with him, and we took the money—Rs. 1,400 in currency notes, and the remainder in cash. It had been put in two bags, and we took one each. When we got to Hanmantrao's house and put the money before him, he said to Dabir: "Sit down, and I will go with you to the Saheb after I have had my meal." Dabir sat down, and I went home. When the deposition was read witness added. I did not count the money myself, I was told what the amount was.

Govind Shimanlal, of Chopda, said: I lived at Chopda at the same house as my brother Shamrao, who is lame. He cannot come to Poona on account of the lameness. I recollect Bulwant Narayen Dabir sending some money through the post. He gave me Rs. 1,000, and told me to send them by registered letter to Narayen Shamrao Sathi at Poona. I did as he requested me. The postmaster required me to give the numbers of the notes. I did not know them. I went back to Dabir, got the numbers, and we returned to the Post Office together. Dabir gave the numbers of the notes, and either he or I registered the letter. This was about thirteen or fourteen months ago. Some time after that I went to Poona and put up with Narayen Shamrao Sathi. I carried with me some money which Dabir gave me, and I delivered it to Sathi. I remained in Poona on the occasion for three or four days. This was about twelve months ago. I cannot fix the day or the date. I do not remember whether there was a fete or a festival. I believe there was.

Anibarao Sherasiar said: In July, 1887, I was in Bombay. My son has a shop in Bombay. In July, 1887, I received a hoondee from my son payable in Bombay. It was drawn on one Alla Bux, and I presented it to our agents, and I received the amount—Rs. 1,000. I produce the day-book of the Bombay agents. On page 16 is an entry of Rs. 1,000 received on account of a hundee credited to Vishnu Amraot Subaree and drawn on Alla Bux, and cashed by Hajoon Ali. I informed my son that I had received the money. I am now carrying on my business wholly in Poona. From the time my son fell ill I have looked after the business in Poona. I produce the books of the Poona business from last July. There is an entry of a hoondee to me on the 5th July.

Mr. Kashinath Bulwant Pense, assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, C.D., examined by Mr. Jardine, said:—I have been in this post since 16th June, 1886. Prior to that I was employed as Native Assistant. In the Commissioner's office a list is kept of the persons who have passed the higher examination and qualified for mamlats. In Mr. Robertson's time, the practice was different, both with regard to *pucca* and acting appointments, from that which has been followed during the last two years.

Just describe the difference in practice?

We received quarterly reports from Collectors in two different statements called A and B. One of these statements, probably A., showed the names of the mamlatdars who were, in the opinion of the Collector, entitled to promotion. Statement B contained the names of the officers who were in the opinion of the Collector qualified for mamlats. With regard to grade promotions, statement A would be referred to; and as regards filling up the last permanent vacancy in the mamlat, statement B was referred to. Promotion was made chiefly by seniority. I am speaking of the practice as followed in Mr. Robertson's time; and a man was not superseded unless there was a bad record against him.

During the last two years, when these appointments were made, have there been a great many supersessions?

Yes. I have looked into the list of qualified officers for December, 1887, and have drawn out from this list a statement showing the names of the officers who have been superseded in consequence of the appointment of Mr. Dabir to act as mamlatdar of Chopda in December, 1887. I have set out the offices then held by these several persons at the date of the said appointment, and I have also set out the dates of their passing the higher standard examination. Under the head of "remarks" I have set out the remarks on the different persons contained in the Collectors' quarterly statements; and I have specified the names of the Collectors. I say every person named in the list was superseded by that appointment. I have excluded from this statement all doubtful cases.

Of the twenty-nine officers mentioned in the list of persons superseded, how many belonged to the Khandeish district?

Five, one of whom was the head clerk of the Collector of Khandeish, who had previously acted as mamlatdar of Nandurbar in September, 1886, and another, Mr. Gharpure, was an L. C. E.

Could you find anything in Mr. Dabir's record which might account for his superseding the others?

No, I could not and cannot. Mr. Dabir has practically continued to act as Mamlatdar, ever since he had been appointed to the office. I produce from the official records the original order signed by the Commissioner, C. D., appointing Mr. Dabir to act as mamlatdar of Chopda. Dabir was gazetted on the 29th December, 1887.

I suppose I am right in saying that an acting appointment is given to one who has a preferential claim to a substantive appointment?

If an acting appointment is for a year or more, it would naturally be supposed to give the holder a preferential claim to a *pucca* appointment over those who have not so acted.

Mr. Jardine here said: We have now reached a definite stage in the case. I have called the particular evidence bearing on Dabir's case, subject, of course, to my learned friend's cross-examination of the witnesses. I have a body of what may be termed general evidence, which would bear on all the cases, as showing the connection between Hanmantrao and Mr. Crawford. I think it better to postpone it, until I have given particular evidence on the four different cases, and I now propose to proceed with what I may call the Sindikar case.

Balkrishna Govind Sindekar said: In 1883 I was native accountant to the Collector of Poona. In that year I was appointed acting mamlatdar of Bhiwtardi, Poona district; and in July, 1884, I was appointed *sub pro tem* mamlatdar of Peint in Nasik. My experience of Peint is that it is a very unhealthy Taluka. I remained at Peint till May, 1887, and then I was transferred to Chandoor, on the recommendation of Mr. Frost. I consider that I have been passed over several times since April, 1886.

How many times?

About nine times. In the *Government Gazette*, about the 1st June last, I saw my transfer to Jowlee. The notification in the *Gazette* was the first notice I had of the transfer. The date of the notification was 28th of May. My new appointment was still *sub pro tem*.

What did you think of Jowlee?

I knew that, as regards climate, it was a bad place.

What did you do on seeing this notification?

Well I was dumb-founded. (Laughter.)

When you recovered from your fright what did you do?

I then considered what I should do. I formed the impression that the transfer was made in order that something should be got out of me, or that some injury should be done to me.

What did you do?

I took two hundees from a sowcar named Nursingdas Tulayram of Chandode, one of Rs. 300 and another of Rs. 700, on the 3rd June, 1888. The hoondees are dated 5th and 6th June, though I got them on the 3rd. They were post dated, because I was told the practice was that the hoondees usually bore the date on which they were expected to be presented.

What do you do then?

Having got the hoondees I went to Manmad to my brother Narayen Govind. I got the two hoondees, thinking that if the one for Rs. 300 would suffice, it would be all the better for me, a poor man, but that if it did not suffice I should use the one for Rs. 700. I told my brother what to do. I gave him a letter of introduction to Narhur Daji Kalavde and another to Mahadev Keshav Kunte. My brother went to Poona on 5th June last. I took my brother from Manmad to Chadode, and from there he went to Poona. On the 6th June I drew from the Savings' Bank Rs. 700 from my account, and Rs. 500 from my wife's. I got permission to go to Poona on the subject of transfer on 8th June. I saw my brother, who had returned. We had a conversation together, and I got hoondies and Rs. 525 in notes and cash. I borrowed more money from my brother. When I saw Hanmantrao he said I have had you transferred purposely. How is it your eyes are not yet open, seeing that nine or ten persons have gone above you? If you do not listen to what I say now you will not only have to go to Jowlee, but will even have to revert to your former place, and that will be abolished soon. Then you will come to your senses. I asked what do you want? and he replied Rs. 2,000, then I shall take you to the Saheb. He asked me to write a petition. I replied I could not afford so much, and asked him to reduce the amount. He replied no reduction can be made. I said then I have no alternative left but to pay the amount to which I agreed. At Hanmantrao's request then we went to the Commissioner's bungalow. There was a broken box outside the bungalow, and I sat on it till the Commissioner came. He asked me how long I had been mamlatdar. I replied since 1883. He said I will do everything for you, and we came away. The document produced is the petition I wrote, urging my wife's illness as an excuse for rejecting the transfer. I handed over Rs. 1,000 to Hanmantrao, who said the sooner you hand over the remainder the better. I said I would do so, but this was all the amount then I had with me. Afterwards I sent the other Rs. 1,000 through Kantikar, as he feared that accused would deny the receipt of it if remitted direct to him.

THE TALUKDARI-GIRASSIA SCHOOL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WADHWAN, Aug. 15.

The annual sports and distribution of prizes of the Kathiawar Talukdari-Girassia School took place at Wadhwan on the 9th, 10th and 11th instant. The sports were held on the 9th and 11th, on the latter of which dates the successful competitors took their prizes, which were very kindly provided and given away by Thakor Saheb Sir Jasvatsinghji of Limbdi, and a champion prize by the Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan. The annual meeting and distribution of prizes to those boys who had done well in the examination took place on the 10th, when H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangdra very kindly presented the prizes, the whole of which he had provided at his sole expense. Among those chiefs who came forward liberally and provided funds for prizes, refreshments, &c., may be mentioned H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangdra, the Thakor Sahebs of Limbdi, Wadhwan, Sayla, Lakhdar, and Muli, who were all present. Besides the Chiefs there was a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen.

On both occasions Colonel Phillips, who is in political charge of Jhalavad, in brief, but well chosen, words, thanked the Chiefs for their cordial assistance and for the trouble they had taken to attend the meetings. He also complimented the head-master, Mr. Strip, on the flourishing condition of the school, and the interest the boys showed in the sports. The Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan very kindly lent his band for the occasion, which played some choice selections of music at intervals throughout the day.

A POST OFFICE GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I hope you will allow me to bring to the notice of the authorities the following grievance of the Postal servants. Several years ago servants of this Department were, in consequence of the responsibility attaching to their office, required to give personal securities before they were given employment in the Department. This rule has, since the time of Mr. Monteath, the Director-General of Post Offices, been changed to one of cash security, by which each member in superior service is required every year to contribute Re. 2, and every inferior servant Re. 1, to a fund known by the name of Security Subscription Fund. Prior to 1883, such subscriptions were refunded to the payee when he left the Department. But since then the rule for refunding the subscription has been abolished. From July last, in addition to the above cash subscription to the Security Fund, the servants of the Department have been called upon to furnish personal securities in sums adequate to the responsibility attached to their office. The heads of the Department have already been pleased to announce with how much satisfaction and loyalty the work has been carried out by their subordinates, and have instanced their satisfaction by pointing out how very small has been the number of frauds and irregularity in proportion to the temptations put in the way of their servants.

Is it not, then, surprising that these heads of Departments, in face of their own commendation, have thought it fit to have their loyal subordinates doubly taxed in the way above shown? Will not the authorities see their way to remove this cause of dissatisfaction?—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 15. AGGRIEVED.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I owe it to myself to state that I am not the "Dr. J. D'Cunha," mentioned in your issue of the 16th inst., as one of the directors of the Imperial Ice Manufacturing Company.—Yours, sincerely,

Aug. 16. JOHN DE CUNHA.

Lalla Kanhya Lall, a leading vakil at Lucknow, was stabbed on the steps of the Magistrate's Court on Monday, and died shortly afterwards. The criminal was a servant of the deceased, who alleged ill-treatment as the cause of his act.

ILLICIT DISTILLING IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A few days ago, in commenting upon certain features of the Abkari policy of the Bombay Government, you remarked that the new farming arrangement just introduced into the districts of Thana and Kolaba would in all likelihood lead to more extensive illicit distillation than that which prevailed more or less under the system it has superseded. This I believe to be strictly true, and it may, therefore, be asked whether the Abkari Commissioner is prepared to cope with the difficulty? Judging from the unsuccessful attempts of the department to check the manufacture and sale of illicit liquor, I am sceptical as to its successful prevention under the new arrangement. Whatever may have been stated in the annual administration reports regarding the efforts of the Abkari Department to put down illicit consumption of liquor, it is notorious that the outside public place little or no reliance on the statements. If the Abkari "policy" of the Local Government has been anything but "extremely successful" in one respect, more than another, it is in reference to its attempts to check illicit distillation and sale. The correctness of this observation may be verified by any one who desires to learn, from his own personal observations, the true state of affairs in any of the farmed-out districts. It could be even more authentically corroborated by an independent roving Commission, if the Government would only appoint one, as suggested more than once by you, and also by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association in the second representation they made to the authorities about this time last year. The real fact is that the practice of illicit distillation has continued unabated since the Abkari Act came into operation. The system of farming, coupled with the harsh and oppressive rules and regulations imposed on the farmers, is alone answerable for the practice. Unable to buy the highly-taxed, and even adulterated, liquor of the liquor contractors, the poorest classes addicted to the use of mild spirits have been known here, there, and everywhere, to distil liquor on the sly for their domestic consumption. Prices have been more or less so regulated that they have been almost prohibitive for these lowest classes of consumers. It was the conduct of the Abkari Department, it should be remembered, that drove thirty-five thousand people in Thana to present a memorial to Sir James Fergusson in 1882. These signatories, mostly of the poorest classes, submitted: "That the harshness with which the Abkari Act is now being worked, and the evil results of the present system of liquor monopoly, will at once become apparent when your petitioners say that more than a third of the prisoners in the Thana jail since 1878 have been convicted of petty offences under the Abkari Act. That a law-abiding, meek, and peaceful people should be driven to commit offences against a particular enactment clearly shows that there is something radically wrong both in the law and in the manner in which it is worked." This was stated in 1882. Can the Abkari Department deny that the people, not only in Thana but elsewhere, are driven even now to resort to illicit distillation owing to the same causes, though meanwhile the policy of the department has undergone as many changes as there are phases of the moon? It may be that here and there a little more activity may have been displayed in repressing the unlawful practice. But generally the case is that all the efforts of the officers of Abkari have been purely negative. It is impossible that they could ever succeed in effectually stamping out illicit distillation. That could only be possible under one condition. The practice of illicit distillation and sale will die a natural death when the unnatural and forced system of farming comes to an end. So long as that baneful arrangement lasts, so long must illicit distillation flourish. It is only when the Abkari rules and regulations have been so modified as to offer no temptation to distil spirits stealthily that unlawful distillation will cease to be.

Meanwhile, the practice seems rather to increase than decrease. Nay, the temptation grows apace, as prosecutions for illicit distillation follow in quick succession in the rural districts. The mass of poor consumers have not the ability to purchase liquor at the price fixed by Government, or the rate at which a contractor may be at liberty to sell. Liquor must be had anyhow. To them it is a sort of necessity, especially during the rains, when they have

and prosecutions. If this state of matters continues is it unlikely that farmers themselves would secretly stimulate smuggling and buy a large quantity of the illicit liquor? Self-interest must prompt them to do so, whatever the illegality and immorality of the course. The advantages to them are apparent: (1) Since they are exempt from guaranteeing any minimum duty, they will sell more of the smuggled and less of the duty-paid liquor, because the latter would be almost unsaleable owing to high price. (2) They will pay very little into the State treasury on the plea that almost all the duty-paid liquor is lying unsold on their hands. Thus farmers, on the one hand, will be able to sell with impunity the illicit liquor and the Government, on the other, will lose its revenue. These will be the net results of the new arrangements introduced into Thana and Kolaba. The jump from the frying-pan into the fire cannot be anything but most unpleasant for the Abkari. What has the Government to say to it? Are they still under the illusion that this latest nostrum to increase the Abkari revenue by leaps is consonant with the policy laid down by the Imperial Government? It is to be presumed that Lord Reay and his colleagues have so ill-digested the 16th paragraph of the State despatch of 25th June, 1887. "The real problem," says the Government of India, "it will be seen, is much more difficult. There is a point at which restrictions on consumption are inevitably followed by illicit distillation—a point which varies in every region according to the habits of the people, the sparseness of the population, and the nature of the country and its production." The habits of the people of Thana and Kolaba are of the simplest. Whatever Collectors like Mr. Mulock may say as to their so-called intemperance, it is known that they are a sober and hardy race. They are, again, not a sparse population. And if I were asked to impartially state my opinion as to the nature of the country and its production, I should say that the former is as good as can be. And as to the latter, of course, there are thousands of toddy-producing trees. If the Abkari laws had never boycotted toddy within districts, we might have never heard of the Abkari grievances which are so loud to-day. If the poor fishermen on the coast and the agriculturists in the interior were allowed unmolested to indulge mildly in their ancestral drink, the "healthful" toddy, and to prosecute their time-honoured industry, much of the vexation and annoyance now to be witnessed there would have been nowhere. But the Abkari Department has grossly deviated from the policy of the Imperial Government. It has created "positive hardships" for the people by its oppressive and harsh regulations. It has proved its incompetency to draw the judicious line in raising the excise revenue. It went on taxing and taxing liquor and toddy trees till it has now become notorious that taxation could not be levied further, while the burdensome restrictions it has from time to time imposed on the manufacture and sale of spirits are leading in more quarters than one to extensive illicit distillation. Thus, the policy of the Abkari Department is slowly tending to its own destruction, and yet they proclaim on the house-top that it has proved "extremely successful!" This is strange testimony, indeed, but the intelligent and critical public know what credence is to be attached to it.

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. J. H. E. HART.

THE retirement from the service of Mr. J. H. E. Hart, Secretary to Government in the Public Works and Irrigation Department, is gazetted. Mr. Hart joined the Service as Assistant Civil Engineer, Southern Province, 30th January, 1855; arrived in the country 23rd November, 1854; Special Assistant Engineer, Satara, 14th November, 1857; Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, 1st May, 1858; Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade Nasik, 21st January, 1859; Acting Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, 5th March, 1862; Executive Engineer, Dharwar, 13th October, 1862; Executive Engineer, 2nd Class, 22nd April, 1863; Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, 1st May, 1865; leave on private affairs to England from 25th February, 1866; returned to duty, Bombay, 23rd August, 1866; Executive Engineer, Dharwar, 22nd September, 1866; Acting Executive Engineer for Reclamations, Bombay, 15th May, 1869; Executive Engineer, 1st Grade and Acting Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, and Superintending Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 20th May, 1871; confirmed, as a temporary measure, in the appointment of Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, Bombay, 20th May, 1871; furlough to Europe on medical certificate from 18th November, 1872; returned to duty, 18th November, 1874; Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Acting Superintendent, Harbour Works, Karachi, 24th November, 1874; Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency, 3rd January, 1876; Executive Engineer, Lower and Central Sind, 19th February, 1876; Acting Superintending Engineer in Sind from 7th April to 5th June, 1876, in addition to his own duties; Acting Superintending Engineer in Sind, 30th September, 1876; Chief Engineer, 3rd Class (temporary), 26th August, 1877; Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation, 17th September, 1877; Chief Engineer, 2nd Class (temporary), 4th August, 1879; Superintending Engineer, 1st Class (temporary), 1st October, 1879; confirmed as Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, 3rd March, 1880; Chief Engineer, 3rd Class (permanent), 18th October, 1881; Chief Engineer, 2nd Class (temporary), from 19th May to 16th November, 1882; Acting Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, 10th March, 1883; Acting Chief Engineer, 1st Class, from 25th May to 11th June, 1883; on privilege leave from 15th June to 4th August, 1883; Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, 22nd November, 1883; 1 year, 9 months and 16 days' furlough to Europe from 7th March, 1884; returned from furlough, 22nd December, 1885; Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, 28th December, 1885; Acting Superintending Engineer, Central Division, in addition to his own duties, 26th May, 1877; privilege leave from 13th June to 24th July, 1887; Chief Engineer, 1st Class (permanent), and Secretary to Government, Public Works and Irrigation Department, 15th September, 1887; subsidiary leave from 20th to 29th September, 1887; 10½ months furlough to Europe from 30th September, 1887; admitted for the benefit of more favourable pension rules.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 16.—The barometer continues to change irregularly; it has risen over a part of the Punjab, along the West Coast, and over the south of the Peninsula, and fallen elsewhere. The fall is brisk in Lower Bengal and Orissa and slight elsewhere. A depression is apparently forming over Bengal. North-easterly winds are again reported from Assam, and variable breezes from the Punjab; elsewhere the wind is steady westerly and south-westerly. A moderate monsoon prevails on both sides of India. The temperature has generally fallen, except in the North-West and Central Provinces. Rain has been general in Bengal and over the Peninsula, but elsewhere there have only been scattered showers, and in the Punjab hardly any.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15th August, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·742
Temperature of the Air	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	86
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·3
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	75·9
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW, W, SW, WSW, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	315
Fall of Rain	0·19
Total for during month	8·03
year	48·26
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th inst.	0·29

* From midnight to midnight.

R. WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

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"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists —Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay

THE STORY OF GIBRALTAR.

A WRITER in *Macmillan's Magazine* gives the following account of the acquisition of Gibraltar by England:—

Charles the Second, the last Austrian King of Spain, had died without issue in 1709 His vast empire was on the point of breaking up, and all Europe was disturbed by events unparalleled in importance since the dissolution of the Macedonian Empire at the death of Alexander. The warlike ambition of Lewis the Fourteenth was already the common danger of England and the continental world. The much-debated will of Charles the Second, who styled himself therein for the last time King of Gibraltar, had now declared Philip, Duke of Anjou and grandson of Lewis the Fourteenth, to be King of Spain. That prince had taken possession of his Kingdom in January, 1701. His grandfather had sped him with the ominous words, "Henceforth there will be no Pyrenees!" Europe was thus informed that Spain had become a French province. All doubts on the subject were set at rest by certain Letters Patent, dated at Versailles, in December, 1700, wherein Lewis expressly reserved to his grandson, Philip, the right of succession to the Crown of France, although he was already King of Spain. Meanwhile the Emperor Leopold denounced the late King's will, and prepared to secure the immediate succession to the Spanish Crown of his son, the Archduke Charles, who was under the will only a reversioner. Such was the situation with which England, sick to death of the French patronage so gratefully accepted by her Stuart kings, and fired by the wise and patriotic policy of William the Third, had to deal. Before William's death in 1702, an important treaty was signed between England, the States-General of Holland, and the Emperor. The signatories agreed to form an offensive and defensive alliance against France, and, in particular, to prevent the union of the French and Spanish Crowns and to maintain the claims of the Archduke Charles to the Spanish succession. To these ends each power was to occupy for its own behoof and for the better repression of France certain fragments of the ruinous Spanish Empire. England in her capacity as a maritime power was to occupy Gibraltar, Minorca, Ceuta, and a third part of the Spanish Indies. This treaty was confirmed by Queen Anne upon her accession. The Duke of Ormond soon made an unsuccessful attempt on the three Mediterranean fortresses. In May, 1704, Queen Anne issued her formal declaration of war against Lewis the Fourteenth, stating (*inter alia*) that he had seized the greater part of the Spanish dominions, that he was in possession of the entry to the Mediteranean, and so threatened the security of navigation, and lastly, that he had recognised the Pretender ("le pretendu Prince de Galles") as King of Great Britain and Ireland. (1) In July, 1704, a fleet under Admiral Rooke and Prince George of Hesse-Darmstadt passed the Straits and attacked Barcelona, but were beaten off by Velasco, the brave Viceroy of Catalonia, who held the town for King Philip. After this failure the allies retired to Tetuan Bay, on the moorish coast, where Nelson, a century later, "stopped to think" before Trafalgar. They debated whether to make their next attempt on Ceuta, Cadiz, or Gibraltar. The fortifications of the last place had been repaired and extended since 1540, when the last town was sacked by the fleet of Barbarossa, Dey of Algiers. But Admiral Rooke now learnt that the garrison consisted of a mere handful of men. He sailed for the Rock at once, and on August 4th, 1704, (July 24th, old style), it fell after a short but very desperate resistance. Prince George ran up the imperial standard, but Admiral Rooke replaced it at once by the British flag, and the English, says Ayala, (2) "took possession of the place in the name of Queen Anne, in accordance with the treaty of London, which assigned to them the three ports of Gibraltar, Minorca and Ceuta." The entire Spanish population left their homes for ever, to the eternal honour of their loyalty, and settled in the three neighbouring towns of San Roque, Algeciras, and Los Barrios. Very honourable terms were granted to them. But with "Frenchmen and subjects of the most Christian King," it was different. A special article of the Capitulation declared them prisoners of war and confiscated their goods. England was fully conscious who was her real enemy.

In his further comments on the capture Ayala asserts that the English, ever since the time of "the tyrant Cromwell," had kept their eye on Gibraltar, as a port of supreme convenience for their commerce with the Levant. It is possible that Admirals Blake and Montagu had learnt to value the place in the course of their operations against Tunis and Cadiz in 1655 and 1656, and had urged on Cromwell the general necessity of securing for England a footing in the Straits. Eight years later England gained such a footing at Tangier, which came to her with Charles the Second's Queen, Catherine of Braganza. But Tangier was abandoned in 1684, and after a lapse of twenty years England took and kept Gibraltar. The importance of the place was slowly recognised. Indeed, England's news from the Mediterranean in the year 1704 was of a chequered character. First, her fleet had been beaten at Barcelona; secondly, Gibraltar fell; thirdly, ten days later, Admiral Rooke unsuccessfully engaged the French fleet under the Comte de Toulouse; fourthly, Gibraltar, having fallen in August, was well-nigh recaptured by the Spaniards in October; lastly, Minorca was long considered a much more valuable acquisition. But in process of time Gibraltar gained a hold on the hearts of the English people which neither kings nor ministers could afford to ignore.

Of the war of the Spanish succession, it will be only necessary to say that in 1711 the Archduke Charles became Charles the Sixth of Germany, and abandoned Spain to his French rival. In July, 1713, the treaty of Utrecht, confirmed word for word by three subsequent treaties, (3) ceded Gibraltar and Minorca to England. Concerning Gibraltar, it was stipulated that if England should ever "grant, sell, or by any means alienate" it, Spain should be entitled to the first offer.

The main point to be observed here is that the capture and retention of Gibraltar was the one point scored against France in this war, the one set-off against the general success of her Bourbons in the Peninsula. It was not, as a pardonable national feeling in any Spaniard would maintain primarily a blow directed against Spain. Spain had ceased to count as an independent factor. In the war of the Succession Frenchmen and Spaniards were arrayed against other Spaniards, Germans, Dutchmen, and Englishmen. At Almanza, in 1707, a French army under Berwick, an Englishman, beat an Anglo-Dutch army under Galway, a French Huguenot. (4) The long and energetic reign of Charles the Third (1759-1788) which invested Spain with a transitory importance was a struggle of one strong man against the apathy of an entire people. At the close of the eighteenth century she was once more under foreign patronage. Her alliances varied constantly, for, although her military assistance was now of little value, her geographical position remained one of prime importance in the struggle against France. In 1805 we destroyed the Spanish and French fleets at Trafalgar. In 1808 we allied ourselves with Spain for the purpose of expelling the French from the country. Twice in the year 1811 did the beaten troops of the Spanish General Ballesteros take refuge under our guns at Gibraltar.

(1) "Corps Diplomatique du Droit des Gens," tome VIII p. 115. A la Haye, 1731.
(2) "Historia de Gibraltar," (edition of 1782), p. 28.
(3) Those of Seville in 1729, of Paris in 1763, and of Versailles in 1783.
(4) Henri, Marquis de Ruvigny, created Earl of Galway by William the Third, in 1697.

MISS ANNIE COLE, a young woman, living near Jefferson, died the other day after a protracted illness, having been nourished for several months preceding her death through the pores of her skin. The case is an extremely unusual one, and has attracted considerable attention. Some time ago, when it was found impossible to administer nourishment every device was resorted to that her life might be saved from a death by starvation. The stomach rejected all food, and even the liquid gruels and other substances which were introduced did not remain in the stomach long enough to impart nourishment. Miss Cole, was emaciated and on the point of death when the attending physicians noticed that the action of the pores of the skin was normally healthy. As half of the digestible matter is emitted through the pores of the skin, an effort was made to introduce nourishment in that way. A mixture of oil and grease was composed and applied externally. The heated skin rapidly absorbed the nutriment, and the patient showed signs of renewed vigour. After each of these applications the skin was carefully cleaned, and in this way Miss Cole lived.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S WORK.

THE *Globe* writes as follows:—The address presented to Lord Lansdowne by Indian residents in England has, at all events, the merit of sincerity. No one questions that the vast majority of the inhabitants of Hindostan are quite content with the dispensation which places them under alien rule. And since among Asiatics contentment is loyalty we may accept it as true that the Indian people are well affected to their Empress-Queen. The same reasoning applies in the case of the feudatory Princes. Here and there, some ruler lies under suspicion of cherishing ambitious designs not quite in unison whth loyalty to the British *raj*. These are however, rare exceptions; the vast majority have sufficient sense to recognise that the exit of the English would assuredly be followed by the entrance of some other foreign Power who would chastise the proud with scorpions instead of whips. Gratitude is a feeling which does not find much place in Oriental natures, and Lord Lansdowne will not, therefore, have been disappointed by its omission from the address. Yet England has done great and memorable things for the vast Empire which has fallen to her in the East. There is probably no country in the world which can show such astonishing progress during the last quarter of a century or so, in all that makes for national well being. Justice is administered with a strict and impartial hand; education has spread, like a banyan tree, over the whole land; the material condition of the masses steadily improves; a vast system of railways prevents the possibility of one district perishing of famine, while another knows not what to do with its food supplies; the North-West frontier is in course of being rendered invulnerable; the Treasury can borrow at about half the rate of interest it had to pay in times not very remote; nor is it of slight account that the higher classes are being gradually taught the methods of self-Government in both political and municipal affairs. As for liberty is there another conquered country where the indigenous Press would be allowed such license? We certainly know of none where the representative of the Sovereign would, like Lord Dufferin, permit seditious prints to vilify him daily with all the resources of Oriental calumny.

There is one passage in the address which might well have been omitted, even if for no other reason than considerations of good taste. It expresses the hope that Lord Lansdowne will reedeem the pledges "made by the statesmen of Great Britain with regard to the good government of India." This is unquestionably a back-handed blow at the present Viceroy. His predecessor, Lord Ripon, they would not charge with neglecting to redeem Governmental pledges. It is against Lord Dufferin that the accusation is levelled, and the aspiration addressed to Lord Lansdowne really urges a policy of universal concession to the natives at the cost of the Europeans. If that be the expectation of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and his colleagues, they may prepare themselves for disappointment. We doubt, however, whether the seriously treasury any hope of another period of anti-English rule. It is, we fancy, merely a case of "trying it on," in order, if possible, to tempt the new man to commit himself at the outset of his career. It need scarcely be said that Lord Lansdowne declined to walk into the clumsily-baited trap. He confined himself to promising to carry out such reforms as appeared likely to have a salutary effect. No one denies that the administration of India is susceptible of improvement in some respects. To shut the door against all reforms would be unstatesmanlike to the last degree. But it always has to be remembered that Indian instincts, habits of thought and traditions are pre-eminently conservative. Among the masses there is none of that love of change for the sake of change which exists in Europe. The Indian peasant takes interest in only such politics as immediately affect his material condition; apart from that, he wishes things to remain as in the days of his forefathers. Purely political reforms, therefore, carry little or no value in his eyes; but he is keenly alive to fiscal alterations, which increase, or seem to increase, the pressure of taxation. It is here, if anywhere, that Lord Dufferin's administration has failed to win popular approval. The increase of the salt duties, however imperative, undoubtedly gave rise to a considerable volume of discontent among the poorer classes. The augmentation in itself was microscopic, but it afforded salt dealers an excuse for putting up their prices, and not a few availed themselves of the change to the extent of 40 or 50 per cent. The question of finance is, indeed, the most important and the most pressing of all. There are signs that, owing to the increased production of opium in China and Persia, the Indian monopoly will not yield such splendid results in the future as in the past. The time has come, therefore, to look about for some substitute to take its place whenever the receipts fall off, and, as taxation has already reached an extreme degree of pressure, the whole financial system of India stands in jeopardy. One thing is certain; if the Indian revenue cannot be increased, the expenditure must be reduced; to meet deficits by borrowing would be simply suicidal.

A GIRL'S THRILLING ADVENTURE.

UNDER the title of "Murder as a Fine Art in Scotland," the *Spectator* has published an article in which the mysterious story of "the Glenlaoe murder," committed on May 31, 1880, is anew told, in the first instance as described to the writer a few years ago by Grace M'Crede, housekeeper of the murdered man (James Milligan), and more recently by the girl who was in the house at the time the crime was committed. The murderer has never been discovered. The story as told by Grace M'Crede, who now rests in peace near her old master's grave, was, says the writer in the *Spectator*,) as nothing compared with the thrilling narrative of that midnight's work by another witness, who is still alive. Most readers remember De Quincey's description, in the postscript to his essay on the esthetic view of murder, of the second London butchery by Williams; and in particular of that situation, "tremendous beyond any that is on record," where the young journeyman descends the stair in his shirt, and watches petrified, while the human bloodhound paces through the room after slaughtering one and another of the inmates of the parlour. "A sneeze, a cough, almost a breathing, and the young man would be a corpse, without a chance or a struggle for his life." But the Glenlace situation, though very like the other, was more extraordinary and critical still; and while no one exactly knows how much to trust of the piled-up paradoxes of the essayist, you could not listen to the Scotch lassie without instantaneously believing her. Mary——, whose name we conceal, for, though no longer in Wigtownshire, she is still a young woman in opening life, was at the time of the tragedy about 15; and she told her story with that rude, blunt, breathless simplicity which makes you feel as if you were going through the crisis yourself. And

WHAT A CRISIS IT WAS!

The girl had been asleep at the back of the bed when she was wakened by the midnight blows descending on the old woman, and in an agony of fear she climbed in the dark over the edge, and before the struggle was ended had scrambled *under* the bed, which, as is usual in Scottish cottages, was sunk into a recess in the wall. In a few seconds the fight was over, and nothing was heard but the convulsive breathing of her late protectress, lying in the doorway. Then soft steps pushed through the darkness—the man was moving about in his stockings, but still trailing the heavy axe in his right hand. Suddenly there was a pause—a noise—a spark; he had struck a match, and with it sputtering in his left hand he searched round the room, and actually prised open a locked cupboard in the wall, and swept some eighteen shillings into his pocket. (There was £200 in a room upstairs, which he missed.) Then another match was struck; and the girl gazing with fascinated eyes from under the bed-curtain, saw the assassin move towards the inner room, through the open door of which she now for the first time observed, with a spasm of renewed horror, her master's body lying on the floor. What was the deadly stranger doing? For some time she could not tell; but soon it was plain. He was throwing down the bed-furniture, pillows, sheets, blankets, in a heap beside the body of its late owner. And having done so, he lighted another match, and stooping down set fire to the pile here and there, and stood back to watch the result. But at this point there happened something more full of urgent terror than anything in De Quincey's London narrative. While the girl was gazing at the side face of the assassin—gazing so fixedly that she was able to give the writer a fair general description of him—the fellow suddenly turned round and walked straight across the room to where she crouched under the bed "Why I did not scream out," she said, wringing her hands as she spoke, "I don't know to this hour; I only know I could not."

NEWS of a distressing occurrence has reached Allahabad from Jubbulpore. On Saturday there was an excursion in the direction of the reservoir, and in the afternoon Mr. Wood, platelayer in the employ of the East Indian Railway Company, took a dip in the water, his wife remaining on the wall. What then happened is not exactly clear. It is believed, however, that Mrs. Wood was toying with her wedding ring when it slipped from her finger, and in making a snatch to recover it she overbalanced herself and fell into the water, which at the spot is very deep. Mr. Wood, on swimming back, saw his wife's head just above the surface, and seizing her got to shore as speedily as possible. It was then discovered that life was extinct.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 16.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Lieut-Col F W Major, Staff Corps.
Capt T R M Macpherson, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—

Col E S Walcott, CB., General List, Infantry, six months, medical certificate.

Lieut Herbert John Edward Purvis, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, is appointed a Probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from 9th August 1888.

The following appointments are made in the Judge Advocate-General's Department, with effect from the 1st April 1888, under the recent reorganization of the Department:—

Lieut-Col R A Prideaux, Bombay General List, Infantry, a Deputy Judge Advocate in Bombay, to be an Assistant Judge Advocate-General.

Captain E Balfe, Bombay S. C., a Deputy Judge Advocate in Bombay, to be an Assistant Judge Advocate-General.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hospital Assistant Jaymiatram Jayshankar was in charge of the duties of the Residency Surgeon, Baroda, from the 28th February 1888, after office hours, to the 3rd May 1888, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balcrishna Marathe, first class Subordinate Judge of Karwar, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Rao Saheb Ramchundra Dinkar Paranjpe is appointed to act as first class third Grade Subordinate Judge of Karwar in the Kanara District during the absence of Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balcrishna Marathe, or till further orders.

In supersession of Government Notification No 3520, dated 5th July 1888, the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Rao Saheb Raghunath Gangadhar Bhadbhade to be Second Class Subordinate Judge at Chikadi in the Belgaum District.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Venkatesh Patki, on his return from leave, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge at Rahimatpur in the Satara District.

Under the provisions of Section 28 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) Rao Saheb Raghunath Gangadhar Bhadbhade, Second Class Subordinate Judge, is, on his transfer to Chikodi, invested, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of Suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Vinayek Paranjpe received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Karad in the Satara District on the 23rd ultimo, after office hours.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Vinayek Paranjpe and Rao Saheb Gopal Ganesh Soman respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Tasgaon in the Satara District on the 16th ultimo, after office hours, and 20th ultimo, before office hours.

Rao Saheb Gopal Ganesh Soman and Rao Saheb Damodar Waman Bhat respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Patan in the Satara District on the 16th ultimo and 30th ultimo, before office hours.

Rao Saheb Damodar Waman Bhat and Rao Saheb Gopal Anant Bhat respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Khatav and Dahivadi in the Satara District on the 21st ultimo and 23rd ultimo, before office hours.

Mr A R Bonus, Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Under the provisions of Section 47 of (Bombay) Act 11 of 1874, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Azam Mukndum Madadullah valad Abdul Warsi to be a Visitor of the Subordinate Jail at Sehwan in the district of Karachi vice Mr. Syud Jaffer Ali Shah valad Gimban Shah, deceased.

Under the provisions of Section 27 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) Mr. L G Fernandez, first class Subordinate Judge of Poona, is invested with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts as may be referred to him by the District Judge of Poona.

Rao Saheb Abaji Vithal Purohit and Rao Saheb Dattatraya Ganesh Medhekar respectively delivered over and received charge of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dhulia in the Khandesh District on the 30th ultimo, after office hours.

Mr Dayaram Gidumal resumed charge of the office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad in the forenoon of the 22nd ultimo.

Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe and Rao Bahadur Gopal Vinayak Bhanap respectively delivered over and received charge of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Belgaum on the 6th instant, after office hours.

Azam Essardas Chotirmal, Head Munshi of taluka Sujawal in the district of Karachi, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Mr E Van der Straaten, Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of extraordinary leave for one week without pay. Mr. Van der Straaten has also been permitted by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to authorise A'zam Sitaram Ganesh Patankar, Mahalkari of petha Mulshi in the Poona District, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of the Glanders and Farcy Act (XX. of 1879), the Governor in Council is pleased to apply the said Act to the city of Bombay, as defined in the Bombay General Clauses Act (III of 1886, Section 3, clause 7).

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

In substitution of Government Notification No 1308 dated 13th ultimo, it is hereby notified that Surgeon-Major S O'B Banks, L R C S, L K and Q C P, M K, and Q C P, F R C S, L M, is appointed substantive pro tem Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Grant Medical College, with effect from 16th December 1887, vice Surgeon-Major W Gray, L M, L Ch, or until further orders.

With reference to Government Notification No 1217, dated 6th ultimo, it is hereby notified that Rao Saheb Ganpatrao G Shastri received charge of the office of Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira Sub-Division, on the 23th ultimo, in the forenoon.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr E Giles, M A, or till further order; and Mr S Cooke, MA, LCE, to act in the Second Grade of the Educational Department.

Mr G W Forrest, B A, to act in the Third Grade of the Educational Department; and Mr Dorabji Edalji Gimi, BA, to act as Educational Inspector, N D, and in the Fourth Grade of the Educational Department.

With reference to Government Notification No 1,023 A, dated 12th June last, which has been cancelled, it is hereby notified that Surgeon-Major S O' B Banks held charge of the Principal ship of the Grant Medical College from the 1st to the 14th June last.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 27 of the Bombay Local Boards Act of 1884 His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to approve of the appointment by election of Rao Saheb Madhavrao Ambaji to be Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Indi in the Bijapur District.

Mr F B Dessi, Deputy Conservator of Forests, first grade, has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon J. Anderson to carry on, in addition to his own duties, the current work of the Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, during the absence of Veterinary Surgeon J K Grainger on privilege leave.

The services of Mr W P Symonds, C S, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—A C Logan, C S, to do duty as Assistant Collector, Sholapur, till further orders; and Mr M C Gibb, C S, to do duty as Assistant Collector, Poona, till further orders.

Mr Lakshaman Narayan Sheshgiri, Sub-Registrar of Haliyal in the district of Kanara, officiated as Sub-Registrar of Supa, taluka Haliyal in the Kanara District, in addition to his own duties, from the 1st to 14th July 1888, both days inclusive.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, and in supersession of Government Notification No. 7543, dated 5th Nov 1887, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A C Logan, C S, to be Forest Settlement Officer in the Poona District, with effect from 6th June 1888, in addition to his other duties as Assistant Collector, Poona, for the purposes set forth in Section 4, clause (c), and Section 34 of the said Act.

Under Section 16 of the said Act his Excellency the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the Collector of Poona to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said Forest Settlement Officer under Sections 10, 11, 14, or 15 of the said Act.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the enquiry and record in respect of the Protected Forests of the said district shall be made and prepared in the same manner and subject to the same provisions and right of appeal as in the case of Reserved Forests.

Mr C H Jopp, C S, has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on sick certificate for six months.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the date of retirement of Rao Bahadur Umedram Ranchhordas:—

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector; Mr. H. F. Carvalho to be supstantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Collector; Rao Bahadur Kashinath Narayan Bhangaonkar to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector; Rao Bahadur Gurshidappa Virbasappa to be substantive pro tem. fifth Grade Deputy Collector; and Rao Bahadur Narayan Chintaman Soman to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Rao Bahadur Pranlal Harkisandas to be substantive *pro tem* Sixth Grade Deputy Collector; and Khan Saheb Dinsha Jamsetji to act as District Deputy Collector, Surat, till further orders.

Mr A Dalzell, Assistant Superintendent, Poona and Nasik and Southern Maratha Country Revenue Surveys, has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

Mr F T Williams, Assistant Superintendent, Poona and Nasik and Southern Maratha Country Revenue Surveys, has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Azam Narayen Anandrao, Head Karkun of taluka Jalalpor in the Surat District, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 1st to 6th June 1888, both days inclusive, pending the arrival of the permanent incumbent.

Mr. W. Doderet and Major Rowley Watson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Malegaon, on the 2nd instant, in the forenoon.

Messrs Laxuman Narayan Ajgaokar and Balaji Gangadhar Sathe respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Ratnagiri, on the 1st instant, in the forenoon.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H G Palliser, M Inst CE, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, on his return from furlough, during Mr Duff's absence, or until further orders.

Under the operation of Section 110, Rule 9A (a) of the Civil Pension Code, Mr J H E Hart, M Inst CE, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vacates his appointment in the Public Works Department, from 14th August 1888, on attaining the age of fifty-five years.

Messrs H Woodward and H W J Bagnell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assistant Collector, Belgaum, on the 4th instant, in the afternoon.

Mr Vajiralli Amiralli, Abkari Inspector in charge Shirpur Range, Khandesh, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months, commencing from the 1st instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D Clabby, Clerk in the office of the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, Poona, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on the 8th August 1888.

Whereas the term of office of the present commissioners of the municipalities of Ahmednagar, Sangamner and Bhingar in the district of Ahmednagar terminates on the 31st October 1888, and that of the commissioners of the Municipality of Vambori in the same district on the 31st January 1889; and whereas it is thought convenient that the terms of office of the commissioners of all municipalities should expire on the 31st March, the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 18 of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884 (as amended by Section 1 of Bombay Act 1 of 1888), to direct that the term of office of the present commissioners of each of the four municipalities aforesaid be extended to the 31st March 1889.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Municipality of Ahmednagar shall consist of twenty-four commissioners, including the President, of whom twelve shall be elective and the rest nominated, and that of the twelve nominated commissioners six may be salaried servants of Government.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Municipality of Sangamner in the district of Ahmednagar shall consist of thirteen commissioners, including the President, of whom six shall be elective and the rest nominated, and that of the seven nominated commissioners three may be salaried servants of Government.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Municipality of Vambori shall consist of thirteen commissioners, including the President, of whom six shall be elective and the rest nominated, and that of the seven nominated commissioners three may be salaried servants of Government.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Municipality of Bhingar in the district of Ahmednagar shall consist of thirteen commissioners, including the President, of whom six shall be elective and the rest nominated, and that of the seven nominated commissioners three may be salaried servants of Government.

A'zam Ratansing Gumansing, Patel, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Dohad in the Panch Mahals District vice Kahanji Nathu deceased.

Rao Saheb Gulubhai Kathadji is appointed to be a nominated member of the Municipality of Dohad in the Panch Mahals District vice Rao Saheb Keshavlal Kalidas, resigned.

Khan Bahadur Navroji Pestonji is appointed to be a nominated member of the Municipal Board of Ahmedabad vice Mr P H Dadachanji, resigned.

The following list of nominated and elected members of the Municipal Board of Broach for the triennial term commencing from the 16th August 1888 is published under Section 20 of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884:—Nominated Members.

T D Mackenzie, Esquire, C S; H O Quin, Esquire, C S; H J Duggan, Esquire; F W Bentley, Esquire; Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal; Khan Bahadur Bomanji Edalji Modi; Khan Saheb Navroji Kavasji Kalianwala; Rao Saheb Chhaganlal Bhudarji;

NOTICES.

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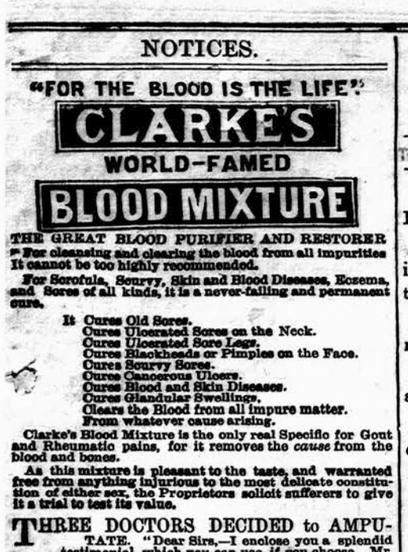

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THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

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AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

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Bombay.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parsa
B. Bunder	Bhoosawal Junctionac	Satari	Dadri
Munjid "	Sowda	Shegaon	Akola
Byculla	Nimbonah	Mirgaoj (for Ellichpur)	Burgaon
Chinchpoogly	Barna	Rahati	Murtazapore
Parel Station	Khamgaon	Nagpur	Mahoora
Dadur	Burhanpur	Wardi	Kapsee
Sion	Chandnee	Wurgaon	Bhidee
Coorla	Khandwa	Kamptee	Kelner
Ghat-Cooper	Dongergaum	Kohla	Chandoor
Bhandoop	Bagool	Chichowlee	Jamgaum
Tannakee	Khandwah	Kanjutee	Peregaum
Deona	Jewar	Pandurnee	Dyanee
Callian Junction	Seoni	Kamptee	Pynee
Titwalla	Harrol	Kanjulee	Badnee
Khedawul	Kirkum	Kurlee	Bhoee
Wassind	Burhanpur	Kurlwalla	Bhoee
Shapoor	Mundwa	Pathrabhoil	Pynee
Algaum	Timoonee	Chinchwul	Kalee
Khurdo	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Sahoor
Kassarahe	Sowee	Poonah	Jamna Rd
Kyjgoun	Khundi	Poonah Rd	Nerah
Chowk	Dularia	Jeerooles	Ungee
Ballgaum	Sirsee (for Ellichpur)	Yeoat	Mohil
Deolalee B. Siding	Hoonguabad	Sholapoor	Pachora
Nassick Rds	Rampur	Wadi	Bhadgaon
Khatwadee	Bagra	Burdhal	Kurjhan
Nipher	Seori	Dudhal and	Dondaee
Lasulgaum	Sohanpur (for Pipperia)	Kurlee	Gondoor
Mussur	Pachmarhi	Kurlee Wee	Gudhoor
Nassurapore	Sukkur	Kamptee	Shahabadee
Naldoogree	Sonkatch	Pynee Wurdha	Wadi
Chalisgaum	Bankot	Wurdha	Kulgaum
Kulgaum	Balsi	Wurgaum	Wadi
Pachora	Gadawara	Narsala	Kulgaum
Pachora	Bahanpo	Khamgaon	Kulgaum
Mylee	Kurell (for Sanjee)	Malkapoor	Wadi
Mussowda	Narsingpore	Shem Bridge	Kulgaum
Shapwlee	Kuruk Bail	Nandoora	Khoon
Julgaum		Pulsud	Bhoosawal
		Bhoogaum	Bombay

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junction	Nawandgi	Golgonda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandoor	Secunderabad	
Mehdi Gate	Dharoor	Begumpett	
Jam	Gangawaram	Moosapett	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc.	Botad	Chital	Dhasa
City	Nimbala	Kunkhar	Bhandar
Limbdi	Dhanki Junc.	Khokhara	Mitha
Chuda	Jalia	Virsal	Virsal
Sungpur	Dhasa	Pelpur	Shahpur
Rundla	Lathi	Petlad	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. b Junction or Change for Dinner. c From to 25 minutes for Dinner. 25 minutes for Dinner.

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Are now sold at the following greatly Reduced Prices :—

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II. qly.,	Metal open-face keyless lever ...	16
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„	Metal cut hunting keyless lever ..	18
„	Silver open-face keyless lever ...	28
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Guarantee One Year.

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I. qly,	Metal open-face keyless lever ...	20
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Superior Works, Guarantee 3 Years.

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches**, and the unparalleled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already a perfection.

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

Open-face Case, Rs. 16 & 20..

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—FLETCHER & Co., Bombay.
KEMP & Co., Bombay.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

LIGHT RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.

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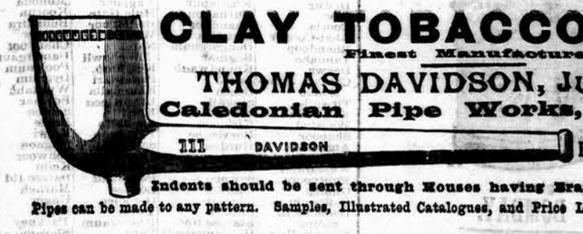
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

Finest Manufactured.



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Established over Half a Century.

Indents should be sent through Houses having Branches in Great Britain.

Pipes can be made to any pattern. Samples, Illustrated Catalogues, and Price Lists furnished on application.

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CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London,
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THE QUESTION OF INFANT FEEDING AND ITS SOLUTION.

Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD

Agrees with, and perfectly Nourishes, 99 Infants out of 100.

It is the only prepared Food that digests as easily as mothers' milk. This is the grand secret of the success that has attended the use of "Soluble Food."

Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD.

THE ONLY PERFECT FOOD FOR INFANTS.

A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION FOR INDIA.

NO MILK REQUIRED.

As the Milk is already in Soluble Food, it requires the addition of water only, and one or two minutes' boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the Milk supply is poor and often contaminated the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

We offer our SOLUBLE FOOD to Mothers resident in India, in the belief that it is the only Food that will enable them to deal successfully with the problem of infant nurture under the difficult circumstances of Indian life.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

consists of equal proportions of the finest flour converted by our special process into the unfermentable form of dextrine, and of milk evaporated to solid form and partially digested.

It is the only food that contains sufficient mineral matter to make bones and teeth.

THE RESULT OF OUR PROCESS.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD contains more flesh and muscle forming principle than any other infants' food.

The British Medical Journal says, "CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."

Consequently the child thrives upon it as on its natural food; while the other prepared foods are not properly digested, fail to nourish the child, and frequently cause functional troubles that result fatally.

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NOTICES.

"I am delighted with their performances."
"The harder the beard the better they shave."
"You may be proud of my well-earned victory." &c. &c.

So writes TEDDY WICK, the Champion Barber after his recent great shaving feats in London concerning

ARBENZ'S RAZORS.

They are the best, most reliable, easiest, and cheapest high-class Razors known, and are highly recommended by all who use them.

PRICE 8s. the set of Four.

May be had of TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay or K. S. ARBENZ, 107, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, England, well known as the Introducer of the now celebrated and largely imitated

GEM AIR GUNS.

All of my genuine first quality Gem Air Guns bear my Registered Trade Mark

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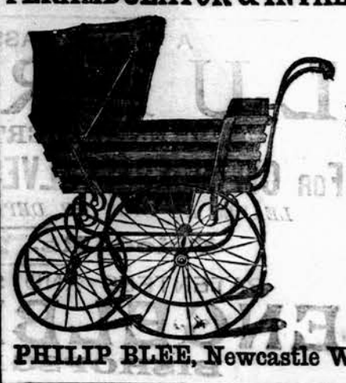
PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.

A Speciality for Hot Climates.



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which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care can easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

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S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION
(Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING
(Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE
(Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL
FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID POLISHING PASTE
or Self-shining Jet. FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

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PERFECT HEALTH! PERFECT HEALTH!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
For HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

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"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH.
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1S. 2S 6d TINS EVERYWHERE.

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED

ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS
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ESTABLISHED 1781

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Saw Bench, Improved Patent. The very best Saw Bench in the Market.

The most Economical Steam Engine made, 1 to 8 h.-p. Testimonials from all users.

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Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED. LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT. ENGLAND.

FELT ! FELT ! FELT ! for Roofing Go-downs, &c.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,
Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, & GREAT BRITAIN.
Manufacturers also of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.
ORDINARY GRAVITY.
Trade ▲ Mark
Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.
Trade ◆ Mark
Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT
Trade ◆ Mark
Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

Messrs. LYON & Co., Bombay.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

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